The Weekly Post.

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HENDRICKS!

The Vice President of the United States.

A Monster Meeting in Honor of the Indiana Statesman.

Six Thousand Enthusiastic Democrats in Exposition Hall.

It was no common feeling of curiosity to hear a great orator, or duty to the Democratic party, that thronged the Exposition Building on Monday night, with its thousands of jubilant and enthusiastic Democrats. The purpose of this, the grandest ovation of the canvass, was to do honor to one of the two men who led the Democratic hosts to victory in 1876, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS of Indiana, the honestly and legally elected Vice President of the United States. It was the first time he ever spoke in this county, and his appearance, facing the immense crowd in the Exposition Hall, was the signal for a deafening burst of welcoming cheers. He was cheered throughout his speech, on every one of his well made points, but when he referred to the votes of the four millions of Democrats that carried the Presidential election two years ago, the audience as one man, rose to their feet, and with hats sailing in the air, made the welkin ring with the uproarious cheering for their gallant standard bearer there present. It was the fuse that "touched off" the pent up enthusiasm of the people for the heroes of that fight, something that had been lying dormant for two years. Annexed will be found a complete report of the incidents and speeches of the evening:

THE GREAT CROWD AT THE EXPOSITION.

Reaching the Exposition building at half-past seven, our reporter, found there an immense crowd, congregated in the west end of the building, where a speaker's stand had been erected fronting an allegorical painting of the Goddess of Liberty, in that part of the hall. Seats were arranged in front, running towards the main entrance, which were all occupied at that early hour. The people continued to pour in great crowds, taking positions on the sides under the galleries and in the rear of the benches. The crowd was immense. Prior to the meeting fears were entertained the hall was too large, and thus the effect of a big meeting would be lost, but the result proved the wisdom of those who engaged the immense edifice. No building in Pittsburgh would have held half the numbers that visited the Exposition hall during the evening. It was a happy crowd; in good spirits, enthusiastic, and evidently confident of success at the polls next Tuesday. The numbers present were estimated as high as six thousand, and we deem this a moderate calculation.

COL. GIBSON'S PRELUDE.

Shortly before eight o'clock Col. R. M. Gibson, Mr. J. H. McCreery of Sewickley, and John R. Large ascended the platform erected for the convenience of the speakers. Their appearance was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic applause, which echoed and re-echoed through the immense structure. When the noise had finally died away, loud cries of "Gibson," "Gibson," were heard, and amidst the cries Col. Gibson advanced to the front of the platform, to be greeted by renewed applause. Then said

Col. Gibson—I look so much like the real Vice President of the United States that they have put me out to the front. (Laughter.) There was a train which should have brought our real Vice President to the city earlier, but I understand that he is now in the city. (Cheers.) We will entertain you therefore until the great speaker comes. You know that ex-Governor Hendricks has held himself so pure in the many high offices to which the people have elected him that his name has been inscribed on the Democratic banner, even though he has been sacrificed as the leader of our great party. (Cheers.)

But my real object in coming out here—and I forgot what the object was—I want to move, and when I do make the motion I do not want you to sit like logs, but vote, (Laughter.) I now move that McCreery of Sewickley, be Chairman of this grand political convention. All in favor of that motion will say "aye."

One tremendous shout of "aye," "aye," went up, and Col. Gibson was satisfied. He declared the motion carried, and continued as follows:

"Men, I ask that you give three cheers for Hendricks, for the Democratic party and for old Ireland forever."

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The cheers were given with a hearty good will, and when the tremendous outburst had died away Chairman McCreery advanced and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I suppose the Ireland part of the cheers were intended for me, for I am the son of an Irishman, though you will soon find that I have lost the richness of voice which make the Irishman. When I looked over this immense audience I thought what brings you here. To see Thomas A. Hendricks? Yes, to meet Thomas A. Hendricks, whom one million of people elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States. [Cheers.] I know you are here to sit down on this terrific fraud, and to say that, so far as Allegheny county is concerned, that you look upon Mr. Hendricks as the real Vice President of the land, as the actual Vice President, as the *de jure* Vice President of the United States, although Wheeler of New York has been installed. This is a lively campaign, and I feel sure that Allegheny county is prepared to speak in no uncertain voice when November 5th comes. On that day Allegheny county's vote will be recorded against fraud, against Cameron and against all corruption. [Cheers.]

ARRIVAL OF EX-GOV. HENDRICKS AND EX-SENATOR COWAN.

At eight o'clock, the Vice President elect Hendricks and Hon. Edgar Cowan of Westmoreland arrived at the building, and in company with Malcom Hays, Hon. S. F. Patterson, Charles F. McKenna, Frank M. Hutchinson, James P. Barr and other prominent Democrats ascended the stage. The appearance of Hendricks and Cowan was the signal for another terrific outburst of applause, which echoed from one end of the mammoth structure to the other, and re-echoed back again. Chairman McCreery introduced ex-Governor Hendricks. The distinguished orator's appearance at the front of the stage elicited renewed applause, which was even more enthusiastic and more vociferous than before. The cheers finally died away and then ex-Gov. Hendricks spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

My Fellow Citizens: On to-morrow week, you men of Pennsylvania will have to decide for which political party you will give your vote, and to that question I will ask you to give your attention for a short time this evening. Ought any man to vote any longer with the Republican party? That party has a record. It must stand or fall by that record, and I start with the question, since General Grant was elected President, just ten years ago, what act or legislation of the Republican leaders has added to the prosperity of the common people of this country? What single act of the leaders of the Republican party, controlling every department of the National Goverment, has added to the prosperity of the farmer, of the mechanic, of the miner or the business man? Cast your mind, I ask you, back over these ten years and tell me of one single act that has been for the welfare of our country during these long years. On the other hand, I can tell you of some acts of that party you ought not to indorse.

THE QUESTION OF FINANCES.

The contrast between the public creditors and the people was well understood. It allowed the bonds to be paid either in coin or paper money. In the year 1869 the first law General Grant signed as President, changed that contract, and declared the bonds should never be paid in paper, but only in coin. That change in the original contract was worth two hundred million dollars to the bondholders. How much was it worth to you? How much to Pennsylvania? How much to your great industries?

Now, I ask the question why was that done? It was done for a class, and against the people. Four years more rolled around and the silver coin of the country was declared money no longer. The silver dollar that had served the purpose of our country for years and years, why was it demonetized? Let the men that ask you to vote with them respond.

THE RESUMPTION LAW.

Why, I ask again, was the resumption law passed—that law that could not possibly bring any prosperity to the people; that law whose tendency was to contract the currency and to make the times harder and harder. Why, I repeat was that law passed? Let the men that claim the confidence of the people respond to that question. The enactment of the resumption law brought contraction to the currency and made business harder and harder. Why did the Republican party contract the currency? From year to year, from month to month that process went on until the Democrats in the House of Representatives had a law enacted that Secretary Sherman should no longer retire the greenback permanently from circulation but should pay it out as fast as received. Why did the Republican party adopt as a policy the contraction of the currency, thus paralyzing the business of the country?

I shall not proceed further to-night in speaking of the record of the Republican party, but I ask you, men of Pennsylvania when you go to the polls to-morrow week, is your vote to go in favor of a political party that cannot mention one act that commends itself to the people, for the past ten years?

RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

But, you naturally ask me, what record the Democratic party has to show? I might say in reply to that interrogatory, the Democratic party has not been in power; has not been responsible for the management of public affairs and the enactment of those laws under which the nation now groans. But, bear in mind, I am not hiding myself behind any pretext. Ten years ago, when Gen. Grant was elected President, in that great contest the Democratic party declared that all the States of the Union should be restored to their constitutional right of local self government, but the Republicans said, no; and when Gen. Grant was elected President it was regarded by the Republicans as an indorsement of their policy, but the Democrats did not so accept it. On the contrary, the Democrats continued arguing that the States should be restored to their constitutional rights. [Applause.] And now, after ten years have rolled into eternity I am able to say that every State under the American flag, every State of this glorious Republic, is now enjoying the constitutional right of local self-government. [Great applause.] We have not gained this victory by force of arms, but we have gained it by that higher power—the popular judgment of the American people, and the judgment in favor of the constitutional rights of the States. That judgment of the great body of the American people is stronger than the President, is stronger than the Congress, is stronger than the army. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and at last South Carolina and Louisiana are all clothed with their constitutional rights and prerogatives. [Great cheers.] What has been the result?

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Ten years ago, when men were being governed by the army, what was the condition in all the States of the South? There was bloodshed; there was strife between the white and colored races, and that strife continued and was particularly severe before the election; but now, since we have restored the American doctrine of the constitutional rights of the States, there is no longer any strife in the South, but the colored men in South Carolina, under the administration of Wade Hampton [Cheers] have secured to them their political rights. He has secured, as you are all aware, the colored citizens their political and personal rights as much as you citizens of Allegheny county, you citizens of Pennsylvania now enjoy. [Great applause.]

THE LOVE OF REPUBLICANS FOR THE COLORED RACE.

I know very well that the Republicans claim to love the colored men better than anybody else. [Laughter.] I have heard much of this love; have heard it repeated often, but I never believed it for a minute. If you, Republicans, love the colored men so much, why did you not give him the promised mule? [Laughter.] Why did you establish that monster of iniquity—the Freedmen's Savings Bank? You know its headquarters were in Washington, and that General Howard was at the head of the institution. You persuaded the colored men when they sold their few bales of cotton, when they sold any of their farm products, when they sold their merchandize, you persuaded them, I repeat, it was a great thing to deposit their money in the Freedmen's Bank. You all know the result. The colored men were persuaded and did deposit their funds and lost largely in consequence. I now believe you loved the colored man no more than necessary. You pretended to love him because you could make capital out of him. You have not learned to like him as Wade Hampton has learned to like him. Gen. Hampton was nursed by a colored woman and mingled with colored men, and liked them as well as it was possible for one people to like a race so different from them. And when Gen. Hampton gives a pledge to the American people that the colored man will be protected in his rights, all can rely that he will keep his word. We have accomplished that much. With a restored constitutional government in the Southern States we have brought peace where there was trouble and bloodshed. [Great Applause.]

What else have we done? Four years ago we succeeded in having a Democratic majority in the lower house of Congress. And what have we done during those three or more years that the Democrats have been in power in the House of Representatives? Oh, the Republicans said, it was a terrible thing we should have a majority. We filled the House of Representatives with Southern Brigadier Generals. There are a great many of them, and a good many Democrats from the North.

GEN. SHIELDS.

I ask my Republican friends to tell me of a single act the House has done in these three years that your judgment does not approve of to-night—one single act? I know you will say, for you have said so much about it already, that they did not elect Gen. Shields to be doorkeeper. I was astonished at the sympathy you Republicans manifested towards this gallant general. [A voice—It was a blind.] Yes, it was a blind. The Republicans did not care anything at all for the general, only they thought they could make a little capital out of the fact he was not elected doorkeeper. Who is this General Shields of whom we have heard so much of late? Gen. Shields is an Irishman by birth, and an American citizen by choice. He was a Brigadier and Major General in two of our wars, and proved himself courageous in battle and brave in war. He carries on his person wounds no other man carries. General Shields was a United States Senator from two States, an honor not enjoyed by any other American. And you Republicans wanted him to be doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. [Laughter.] You wanted that gallant general, that distinguished man to stand there and open and shut the door as your lobby thieves should go out—that man who was once United States Senator, to be reduced to a doorkeeper. [Loud laughter and applause.] Is that the only fault you can find with the House of Representatives.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

I will now tell you some things that House has done. You say, if the Democrats get into power they will pay the Southern claims and thus bankrupt the treasury. What right have you to say that. When I was a Senator from Indiana did I vote for a claim? What right have you to say the Democratic party would pay any claim that ought not to be paid. From the earliest days, the great men of our party have taught the doctrine of economy. I say to you here to-night that the history of our party entitles it to your confidence on the subject of the expenditures of public monies. [Applause.]

REPUBLICANS INAUGURATE THE MOVEMENT TO PAY CLAIMS.

But who spoke first in the Senate in favor of the payment of these southern claims? Senator Morton, a remarkable and prominent leader of your party made a speech in favor of the Southern claims and you will find it in the 7lst volume, 308th page. In that speech he said where ever a Northern man was to be paid for his property lost during the war, a Southern man who was loyal should be paid also. And they, the Republicans adopted that rule. The Democrats had no members of the Administration. There was no Democrat in the Court of Claims or in the Southern Claims Commission.

In his speech delivered at Marietta, Ohio, two years ago, Senator Sherman said after the close of the war many claims were presented and Congress dealt with them in a liberal spirit, and it is safe to say, so he said, that $100,000,000 were paid to southern men after the close of the war for property lost during the war. I make you soldiers my witnesses to-night that no such large amounts of honest claims could be brought against the government. The Commissary Department, the Quartermaster Department left but few claims unpaid during the war. And yet the Republican party expended $100,000,000 on pretense of paying Southern claims. I heard Governor Curtin say the other night that the report was that a majority of that money went to northern men and not a small part of it to Massachusetts. How much do you suppose the last House of Representatives being Democratic allowed to be paid—$5,000. [Applause.] The last Republican House of Representatives in 1873 reported in favor of paying $6,000,000 and then the Democratic House came in and reduced it from $6,000,000 to less than a quarter of a million, and the last House this summer allowed only $5,000 of the Southern claims. So I say to you that the Democratic party of the House has stopped the wasteful and careless expenditures of money in the payment of Southern claims.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

I could give the entire record, but my voice will not permit it. I want to ask you one question. When the war closed what was the duty of the men in power? When the army had gone home, was it not plain that the public expenditures should be reduced? When our war came to a close why did not the Republican leaders, having the control of Congress and all the departments, why did they not reduce the public expenditures?

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

But, as you all well remember, as soon as the Democrats got control of the House, they reduced the expenditures for the ordinary civill purposes of the Government from $183,000,000 to $153,000,000 which was the reduction of the first Congress, and continued every session to make a reduction of $30,000,000 a year. That is getting back to old Jackson's time. [Applause.] Jackson taught the country it was not right to collect off the people a single dollar beyond the absolute requirements of the Government. And now we are getting back into carrying on the Government economically, saving $30,000,000 a year. In March next we will have control of the Senate and two years hence we will inaugurate a Democratic President. [Tremendous applause continued several minutes.] I repeat, this saving of expenditure has been done by the Democratic party. The reduction would have reached $50,000,000, but we had the Republican Senate opposing us at every step. With this opposition to contend against the Democrats in the House have in three years reduced expenditures $50,000,000. How much of a reduction is $30,000,000. It is $105,000 in your congressional district. It is $2,500,000 to Pennsylvania every year.

AN APT ILLUSTRATION.

My Republican friend, I hope you are here, have you found yourself in feeble health? You immediately send for your doctor. He examines you. He bleeds you next day. He bleeds you again. Day after day he continues to bleed you, until, if you are a farmer, you cannot follow the plow; if you are a mechanic, you cannot lift the hammer, because the life blood has been taken from you. Would you say I like this doctor so well? No, no; you and your wife would hold a cabinet council; although you had once liked the doctor, he has been your physician so many years, and every time a child was born in the house the doctor would be there, yet you would decide upon making a change. So this Republican party that has had the control of every department of the Government, has been bleeding the people at the rate of $30,000,000 a year from the arteries and veins of the business of this country until our business, like a weak man, is paralyzed; and will you, Republicans, because you were brought to that party in former days, will you insist that this country is to be bled to death at the expense of the people? Are you willing to turn the Democrats out of the House and the Republicans in with the $183,000,000 of expenditures? Let us strike a blow for economy.

OUR RESOURCES.

I want to know why have we hard times in this country. Why is it? We have New England with her extensive manufacturing industries; we have Pennsylvania with her agricultural and mineral interests; Indiana with her mineral and agricultural resources; Colorado, California and Nevada with their silver and gold production of $70,000,000 every year; we have the great grain region of the Northwest equal to Central Russia; our cattle and hogs number by the million. In the South we have sugar, cotton and tobacco, the great staples that convey the gold from the markets of the world, where they are delivered, to our own country; and for three years our foreign trade has been in our favor. No thanks for this to the hostile Administration.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Now, with such a country and with people so industrious, so enterprising and so intelligent, I want to know why it is that ours, the most blessed and favored country in the world; I want to know why our country has been thrown into the jaws of bankruptcy. Tell me that, Republicans. But you ask me to vote with your party. Tell me how it is, for five years the grip of bankruptcy is upon the neck of the business of the United States? Answer the question to your neighbor, to your wife. But you say we had war. I know we had a war, and it was your business to stop large expenditures when the war closed. You continued your high expenditures and at the same time contracted the currency, and that is the reason we have these hard times. Did not France have a war since ours closed, and was not the war between France and Germany the most terrible that has shaken the European continent during the past half century? It progressed so far that the German army encircled the capital of France. France paid Germany $1,000,000,000. She adopted the policy of strict economy and wise financial measures, and to-day France is one of the most prosperous countries of Europe. Why not? Simply because France did what we ought to have done when our war closed. She said she would have Louis Napoleon no more. She said she wanted a President, the most eminent, distinguished and practical man in France, and she selected M. Thiers, the most eminent of her statesmen, the man who said the expenditures had to be reduced at once; that where a dollar had been expended fifty cents only must be spent, where a franc has been expended ten cents must do. If our people at the close of the war had said fifty cents must now do the work of a dollar there would have been no panic. If that $30,000,000 that the Democrats had saved when they got control of the House, had been saved every year since the close of the war, there would have been no panic in the United States.

What else has the Democratic party done? Well, they have stopped the burning of the greenbacks. They have said that enterprise, industry and the business of the country shall have the attention of the Government once more. They have said that when the greenback was paid into the Government it should be paid out again. And since that law was passed the contraction of the currency has been stopped. Now, I have told you what the Democratic party has done. I have told you a few of the things which the Republican party has not done.

THE NATIONALS—DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Ah, but there are the Nationals; there is a new party. Why should you vote their ticket? Can you tell me? Come right up here and let us reason this matter together for a moment. The Nationals are a new party. They have but few prominent leaders among them. They have no power. It is very plain they cannot get control of the National Government or of your State government. Then if you vote with their party, you vote with a party that cannot have any influence on the legislation of the country. Then set fire to your National ticket by the torch and let it go up with the smoke and into ashes. [Cheers.] If you want to have any influence in the legislation of the country; if you want to have any influence on the live political questions of the day, you've got to vote with either the Democratic party or the Republican party. If you think the Republicans have done well, then vote with that party. But if, on the other hand, you think the Democratic party has done better and will continue to do better in future, then come up and vote with us. [Cheers.]

Does any National want to see the greenback substituted for the National bank circulation? He will never see it brought about by voting with the National party. Why not vote then for the platform of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania? (Applause.) That platform says the National bank circulation should not exclude the greenbacks (applause); that platform says a "further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary;" that platform says "greenbacks should be received for customs duty and issued as received. Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith are a just basis for paper circulation." Are you in favor of that? (Cries of "yes," and cheers.) Why not then come up and indorse this platform of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania with your votes? (Cries of "we will," and applause.)

TO FALTERING DEMOCRATS.

Do I understand that any Democrats of Pennsylvania are faltering? Can there be faltering any Democrat who has learned the philosophy of Jefferson and the principles of Andrew Jackson? Can any Democrat be faltering who has stood up to the grand old party when she fought the Know Nothings? Does anybody tell me that such a Democrat is faltering? (Cries of "No!" "No!" and cheers.) Do you think the Democratic party can die? Other parties can die, other parties may die and other parties do die, but the Democratic party can never die. (Tremendous cheers.) Democracy, Democratic principles, are always enthroned in the hearts of a free and liberty loving people. (Renewed cheering.) Although Jefferson was the great teacher of our faith, yet Democracy didn't have its birth in the United States. In the past ages, in all countries where there was a desire for greater good to the whole people, where there was a desire for better government, where man wanted better laws for mankind, and where the hearts of the whole people longed for equal justice before the law for all the people, there was Democracy born. [Tremendous cheers.] Have you faltering Democrats considered that there were four million men who voted for Tilden and Hendricks?

TERRIFIC APPLAUSE.

[This announcement created not only the most vociferous cheering of the evening, but the most terrific applause yet accorded to any public speaker in Allegheny county this campaign. The immense throng shouted till nearly every member was red in the face, and dignified leaders on the stage threw up their hats and shouted again to manifest their approval of the speakers' idea, and to show their belief in his assertion. The outburst of applause seemed to go up as one mighty protest of thousands of free American voters against the foul conspiracy and wicked machinations which robbed the speaker of his right to the Vice President's chair, and at the same time robbed the millions of voters of their chosen Chief Executive of the National Government. The deafening applause was kept up for nearly two minutes, and when finally the noise began to weaken enthusiastic admirers of the Hoosier Statesman took up the refrain and the cheers were renewed with the same vigor. Presently the immense throng had exhausted its powers for yelling and ex-Governor Hendricks continued as follows:]

THE GRAND DEMOCRATIC ARMY.

Yes, four millions of people, not voting for the men, but for a better government; voting that the blessings of this noble land should not be confined to the few but showered upon the many, upon the whole people. Does any man among you suppose that this army shall separate again. [Cries of "never," "never."] No, never! never!! It cannot separate. It is the greatest, strongest and grandest army of men that ever stood together for any political or moral idea in the world's history. [Cheers.] Four millions of people; it can't disband! You men, who have stood by the Democratic party when we were excluded in our social position, you old white-haired Democrats, who voted for the noble old patriot Andrew Jackson, and who stood by us when we were excluded in our business relations, shall you drift away now? Oh! let us stand firmly together in the future as in the past.

How will you feel in two years from now when that great army shall come marching—it is in motion now—how will you feel when they come marching four millions strong with their banners and their flags, with their music and their mighty tread, how will you feel to be standing off at one side while this army goes marching on to victory? [Applause.] That army is greater than any army that ever marched to recover the sepulcher of Christ. Never in the history of any country was there such an army known as that which voted for reform in the Centennial year. [Cheering.] I say we have the strongest Government in the world to-day. A Government is not strong to-day because it has great armies and majestic navies, but because it is supported by the great hearts and strong arms of the people. When wrong is done in such a Government the people will make it right. We are not going back to the dark ages that man is to be governed by brute force. The Democratic party acknowledges that man is to be governed by law. [Cheers.]

GRANT AND THE TRAMPS.

But I understand that they want to elect Grant President in 1880. [Cries of "never," "never."] They say that it is necessary for him to fight the Communists. Gen. Grant will put on his armor then to fight the tramps. But who made these tramps? I have no doubt many of the tramps have been made such by bad government, by legislation for the few to the detriment of the majority. Did you who voted for Jackson, you old men in the Democratic party, did you ever hear of a tramp in those days. [Cries of "no," "no."] No, we never heard of tramps until Grant's administration. We have had too much bad legislation from the Republican party.

At this juncture there was some disturbance at one corner of the room and the loud tramp of many feet disturbed the speaker. Several persons were about to expostulate when ex-Governor Hendricks exclaimed:

"Never mind; that's the way the Democracy is tramping to victory." Mr. Hendricks then continued: Now I'll tell you a story of a tramp. In Terre Haute, Ind., was a great iron mill where thousands of men were employed. Among them was a young man thirty-two years of age, who was the most skilled man in all that large mill. There were many heaters there too, and you men here know what a heater is, or at least some of you do.

Several voices—Yes, many of us.

A STORY OF A TRAMP.

This young man was esteemed and respected, was admired for his skill, was a noble mechanic who was the pride of the mill. All at once, in the midst of the panic, the mill was closed. The proprietors couldn't stand it any longer. That day when the mill was shut down and the young mechanic went home he thought it was the first time a shadow preceded him into the doorway. He told his wife the mill was closed; that he was without work. He thought them the saddest words he ever uttered. Then his wife and himself had a consultation. They decided that she should remain at home to keep the wolf from the door and protect their two children while he should start out in search of work. He went to Springfield and applied for work. But the wheels of industry were stopped there too and he could find no employment. With a sad heart he turned away and proceeded to Chicago. There the same story was related to him. He could find no work in all that great city. Then he started for Cleveland. But his money had run out; he could ride no further. With a stout heart, he resolved to walk. He arrived at Cleveland dirty, dusty and weary. His clothing was torn and ragged, for his good wife was not with him to mend the rents and wash out the dirt. He applied for work in that beautiful city, and they said, "Begone, you're a tramp, we have no work for tramps," and that young man found for the first time that the brand of society, like the brand of Cain, was upon him. [Applause.] But if his good wife shall suffer the gnawing pangs of hunger and if his two children shall wander about in search of food to eat and become vagabonds in the land, who shall be responsible? Not you and me, brother Democrats. [Cheers.] We have cried out for just laws, but by their legislation the few have grown rich, the many have grown poor.

Now I ask that you come forward to the support of the Democratic party. Let Pennsylvania take a proud position by the side of Indiana. [Tremendous cheers.] Together, side by side, let these two great States go on to secure the best government for the whole people.

EFFECTS OF THE SPEECH.

Vice President Hendricks gracefully withdrew amidst applause almost deafening. His speech had made a great impression and the vast multitude present was eager to do him honor. He is a very forcible speaker. Inspired by the audience before him, and the truths which he presents he carries his audience with him till every man who hears his voice is lost to everything except the truths and arguments of the orator. He was voted by Republicans, Nationals and Democrats alike, the greatest speaker who has been here this campaign. Different Democrats who had been wavering and were inclined to follow the strange gods of the Nationals, could not withstand the flood of light let in upon them in regard to their having no voice and exerting no influence in the political issues of the day, should they vote with the Nationals. All such felt the error of their way, and a number present quietly announced their intention to return to the party of their first love. The speech will certainly bear much fruit on election day.

EX-SENATOR COWAN.

Hon. Edgar Cowan of Greensburg, who occupied a seat in the Senate while ex-Governor Hendricks was there, was next introduced to the audience, amidst great applause. He spoke as follows:

My Friends—It is with great difficulty that I respond to this greeting. It is some time, I am free to say to you, since I took part in any political campaign and I have little lung power to spare in this canvass. If I thought any Republican needed my voice I would speak, but I do not believe it. There is not one brawney arm in this community that does not feel that there is something wrong. There is another picture that I desire to present to you; that of the sleek officeholder who consults with his rosy wife how they will raise their dollar to a dollar and a half. We will resume. That will make every dollar we have worth one thirty-three cents.

Now as I don't care much about popular favor or disfavors. I say that unless you people put these Republicans out of power, they will be slaves, and you deserve to be slaves, [applause], and you will be slaves. [Applause.] My Republican friends say, will the Democrats do any better? Well if they don't we are lost. [Great applause.] Will you allow these thieves to squander your money year after year, whilst hungry men are are nudging each other everywhere, and yet the party that is responsible is to be kept in power, and no effort is to be made to do better? If Pennsylvania don't put the seal of condemnation on them, and make a new deal on it, you deserve to be slaves. [Applause.]

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Hendricks and the Pennsylvania Democratic ticket. Vice President Hendricks was then escorted to his carriage and driven to the Monongahela House where he was called upon by different leading Democrats. He left for Indianapolis on Tuesday morning.

THE OIL CONSPIRACY.

A Chapter of Judge Sterrett's Part Therein in 1874.

How he Came Down From the Bench And Acted as a Police Justice.

[From the Parker City Daily—Independent.]

In 1874 the Standard Oil Company, the railroads, and the pipe lines arranged to more effectively destroy competition with the Standard in refining petroleum; one of the objects to be accomplished being the prohibition of the shipment of crude to any Pittsburgh refinery not in the combination.

To get oil to Pittsburgh the Columbia Conduit Company built a pipe line from the Butler county oil region to Pittsburgh, and put it in operation. It crossed the West Penn Railroad by laying the pipe, with the consent of the owners of the land, in the bed of Powers' Run, which is spanned by a railroad bridge. The railroad officials threatened to tear up the line. To protect it from the threatened violence, Captain Ezekiel Gordon, of the Conduit Company, stationed himself at the point with a number of men. James McCreighton, Superintendent of the West Penn Railroad, then brought a special train from Altoona, containing an organized force of railroad employes with State arms in their hands, camped in the vicinity, and tried by intimidation to drive Gordon and his men away. While the parties were in this attitude the Conduit Company appealed to the courts to restrain the railroad officials from committing a breach of the peace, and from violently tearing up their lines, but before the day of hearing the railroad counsel applied to Judge James P. Sterrett to act as a justice of the peace and alderman. He consented, claiming the right to do so under the commission as Judge, and upon this information a railroad agent issued under his hand as a Justice of the Peace, a warrant against Gordon and others unknown *for riot*, and directing thereln that Gordon and all found in company with him be arrested and brought before him, *the Squire*.

The officer was furnished by the railroad with a number of its employes as deputies or assistants, and with a special train.

On their arrival at Powers' Run they arrested Gordon, all his men and all the neighboring residents and strangers found on the ground, put them on the train, took them to Pittsburgh, and before *Squire* Sterrett in one of the Court rooms, which, without permission of the County Commissioners, he had appropriated as his office for this occasion. Dr. Hostetter became bail for the Conduit company employees named in the warrant, Messrs. Barton & Marshall then moved *the 'squire* or *alderman* to discharge all those who had been arrested without an information having been first made against them, and a warrant naming or describing them, having also been first issued, on the ground that their arrest otherwise was a plain violation of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. The *'squire* decided to hold the prisoner to answer at the court and demanded bail. Their counsel advised them to refuse and let the *'squire* send them to jail.

He then dismissed the prisoners on their own recognizance, the information, warrant, recognizance, and other papers were never returned to the Grand Jury of the court as required by law, and the proceeding was never heard from again.

Meanwhile, while the Conduit Company forces were before the *'squire* and under arrest, the railroad men, with their military organization, took possession of Powers' Run, tore up the pipe line, built two forts dubbed "Hampton" and "Creighton," took military possession of the ground, put out guards, and stopped and questioned all passers-by, until Governor Hartranft, learning of these unlawful and high-handed proceedings, ordered the return of the State arms and equipments, and disbanded the military company at Altoona which loaned its arms and equipments to the railroad force.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MR. FLOOD, of San Francisco, expects to finish his $2,000,000 mansion in 1884.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has added to his stable the trotting horse Lysander Boy, paying $10,000 for him.

MR. SANGEY, accompanied by his family, has arived in Liverpool and contemplates making a religious tour of England.

MARIE ANTOINETTE is still piously remembered. The eighty-fifth anniversary of her death has just been solemnized by religious services in Paris and Vienna.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR'S country place on the Hundson, near Rhinebeck, contains about 800 acres, and gives regular employment to forty men. He has 110 horses.

WADDINGTON, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is devoted to his public labors. He is, remarks the London *Truth*, "a man who is insensible to the beauty of other men's wives."

THE Virginia bell-punches have been ringing. The returns indicate that the State will have a revenue from them for the last fiscal year of $345,738, and that the revenue would reach almost a million dollars but for the cheating.

AT New Orleans, November 1st, All Saints' Day, annually devoted to decorating the graves, bids fair to prove the most solemn episode in the city's history. Thousands are already preparing, and the outpouring will be a fitting tribute to the 3,860 newly made graves.

EDISON'S latest is a talking machine, which competent authorities pronounced perfect on Saturday. It is not expected to articulate distinctly until about two years hence, but there can be no possible doubt of its volubility after that time—there never is about two-year old babies.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH stock seems at present to be the great football of Wall street. Within the last three weeks the stock has been up to 97 and down to 88¼, and on Saturday it run up to par for the first time in its history. It was only last May that the shares sold under 80.

GENERAL GRANT witnessed the attempted assassination of King Alfonso. He was standing when the shot was fired at a window of the Hotel de Paris in Madrid, overlooking the Puerta de Sol, where he was watching the progress of the royal cavalcade which had just passed before him. He clearly saw the flash of the assassin's pistol.

EDISON has been quite ill. He works at nights in his laboratory, racking his brains over the electrical problems to which he is devoted, and wouldn't keep himself sufficiently clad—so his family say. On Thursday last he had neuralgia in his face, with severe pains and much swelling, so that his physician was alarmed for a day or two, but on Friday his situation became more favorable.

MISS WINKHAM, the young North Carolina girl who shot Hartman, the Baltimore drummer, at Charlotte, Thursday, was highly cultured, beautiful, modest, shrinking in manner and quite a belle. But she popped Hartman, sure enough, and if there was any shrinking when she drew her pistol, he probably did it. On Friday he died, and she gave birth to a child.

WHERE is that "Bloody Chasm" of which we have heard so much since the civil war? A gold mounted sword at the Cathedral fair in New York is to be presented to the soldier for whom the greatest number of subscribers vote, and at present the gallant Confederate Joe Johnston not only leads the list but his vote exceeds those of all the other competitors.

LARRY JEROME, who has been nominated by Tammany against Anson G. McCook for Congress, is one of the characters of New York. He is a brother of Leonard Jerome, whose daughter, Beatrice, married Lord Randolph Churchill, son of the Duke of Marlborough. There is nothing aristocratic about Larry. He can adapt himself to any company, and is the prince of good fellows. He is very popular in the Clubs, and is considered the best humorous *reconteur* in the country.

TALKING of Dean Stanley reminds me of a story that is told of Cyrus W. Field, who invited the Dean to breakfast at his house in Irvington, and had a score of distinguished clergymen to meet him. Cyrus insisted on making a speech before breakfast began, and wound up by saying: "And while you, Dean, may well claim to be the representative of the progressive religious thought of England, I may lay claim to be the representative of the enterprising genius of America."—*N. Y. Letter.*

WALT WHITMAN contributes an article in prose entitled "Gathering the Corn," to the New York *Tribune*, which closes thus: "The complex expressions of the far-spread fields and woods in the sight are blended mystically, soothingly, indefinitely and yet palpably to you (appealing curiously, perhaps mostly, to the sense of smell). * * * A rare hour! By no means the least of the, elligibilities of the gathered corn, this last—and probably here for the first time put on record."

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JUDGE AGNEW'S BOMB-SHELL.

Chief Justice AGNEW has exploded a shell in the CAMERON camp that has created a sensation from the Delaware to the Ohio. We advise every one to read his open letter "to the people of Pennsylvania," for it is certainly the most extraordinary document addressed to them for a generation. It will be found on the third page of this issue of THE POST.

In this letter the Chief Justice exposes the infamous conspiracy of CAMERON, QUAY and HOYT, bartering a nomination for the Supreme Judge in the Republican Convention of last May, in order to promote their individual schemes of power and plunder. CAMERON wanted to be Senator, HOYT to be Governor, and QUAY to make sure his legalized robbery of the people of Philadelphia, by the Recorder job, would not be interfered with by a hostile Governor or Legislature. The conspiracy was in danger of falling to pieces unless HOYT could be nominated for Governor, and to make this nomination certain the votes of Allegheny county in the State Convention were necessary. To secure these votes negotiations were opened with Judge STERRETT, just rejected by the people of the State as a candidate for Supreme Judge. He was promised Chief Justice AGNEW's place, the condition being the delegates, appointed by himself to the State Convention, should support HOYT. They did so and HOYT and STERRETT were nominated; QUAY deemed himself fixed securely in his plundering sinecure, and an organized Republican opposition to DON CAMERON's re-election to the Senate, which would have followed the nomination of GROW for Governor and AGNEW for Judge, prevented. Chief Justice AGNEW seems to have been the victim of double dealing and trading by his townsman QUAY, whose greed after the $60,000 Recorder bonanza obliterated whatever was generous or manly in his composition, while Judge STERRETT's conduct towards the Chief Justice shows him also to have been playing an assigned part in the HOYT-CAMERON-QUAY conspiracy. He met the frank and manly advances of the Chief Justice, so characteristic of the man, with reticence or silence, and allowed himself to drift into an alliance with the conspirators to displace Judge AGNEW from the bench. If Judge STERRETT secures the reputation of preferring uncertain, underhand, and devious ways, he may thank his own weakness and the crooked methods of his associates in setting up the Republican Convention of last May, in the CAMERON-HOYT-QUAY interest.

This extract from Chief Justice AGNEW's letter exposes the purposes and plans of the conspirators. Writing of a time shortly before the meeting of the State Convention, the Chief Justice says :

"Soon after my arrival in Philadelphia I found adverse combinations forming of the interests of Philadelphia, Luzerne, Allegheny and other counties for the purpose of controlling the Republican Convention, to the benefit of an United States Senator, a Governor and a Supreme Judge. Mr. Quay had his heart set upon the Recordership of Philadelphia. There were questions as to the constitutional protection of the office, eligibility, residence, &c. The office being liable to repeal when obtained, his interest coincided with the Senator's in securing the Legislature, or failing in that, the election of the Governor and requiring a two-third vote.

There is no misunderstanding this. What it says of the purposes of the combination in seizing the Republican State Convention will become history in a few days, unless defeated by the people. CAMERON was to be United States Senator, HOYT Governor, and QUAY to retain, with the aid of a Ring Legislature and a friendly Executive, the enormous plunder of the sinecure office in Philadelphia created for his benefit, in defiance of the wishes of the people of that city. Of Judge STERRETT's part in the "arrangement" the Chief Justice says:

He lent himself to it, and appointed (as his State delegates), among others, a renowned Pittsburgh attorney, whose manipulation of the Convention became conspicuous. To veil the secret, the newspapers gave out that the delegates were divided seven, six and five on the candidates for Governor—the vote was solid for Hoyt.

—The letter of the Chief Justice, as we have stated, has created an immense sensation in the Republican ranks. It was published in the Philadelphia papers of Saturday, and created an intense feeling in that city, as it did in Pittsburgh. To-day it is in the hands of the fifteen thousand lawyers of the State, and of hundreds of thousands of professional and business men, whose influence gives direction to politics and controls results. Its effect on CAMERON, HOYT and STERRETT must be most damaging, and it will probably make certain a Legislature that will stop the plunder of QUAY's office and send him back to Beaver county. It is the turning point of the campaign.

And it is right that Judge AGNEW's letter should have great influence with every Republican not bound hand and foot to the CAMERON ring. The Chief Justice is honored throughout the length and breadth of the State as a man of the purest integrity, undaunted courage and pre-eminent abilities. His fame as a jurist is co-extensive with the Union, and in Great Britain he has been quoted as high judicial authority. After years of service on the Common Pleas bench, he is just completing a term of fifteen years on the Supreme bench. We have expressed our wish that things would have been so ordered that he could have been unanimously re-elected as a tribute to his greatness as a jurist and a man; but the times are not ripe for such an innovation on old established usages. The Democrats, however, have a candidate in Judge ROSS, whose election seems certain under present conditions, in whom they can justly repose unbounded confidence. He will adorn the bench by his learning and judicial capacity, and on the great questions looming up in the future, involving the rights of the States and the people as against corporate power, will prove himself a judge who knows no guile or the quality of fear.

SHERMAN'S GRINDING POLICY.

Since he became Secretary of the Treasury, JOHN SHERMAN has increased the bonded coin debt over one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, involving an increase of the interest charge of over four millions of dollars per annum. He has done this by selling bonds in order to accumulate coin in the Treasury vaults for resumption purposes. But he has done more than this, and in violation of the plain language of the law, hoarded greenbacks to an extent exceeding sixty millions of dollars.

By the statement of the liabilities and assets of the Treasury of the United States, on September 30, 1878, issued a week ago, there is reported among the assets something more than $63,000,000 in United States notes—greenbacks. A law passed at the last session of Congress commands that the Secretary of the Treasury, as rapidly as the greenbacks go into the Treasury, shall immediately pay them out, or reissue them if they have been redeemed. The order of the law is that the three hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars in greenbacks shall be "kept in circulation." This is mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury. There is only one species of money which he may not keep in the vaults of the Treasury, and this species of money is the greenback. The Secretary of the Treasury may hoard and keep gold and silver coin and bullion, and gold and silver certificates, and National Bank notes, and fractional currency, and all other forms of Treasury assets, but he may not hoard or keep United States notes. The language of the law could not be made stronger. No choice is left to the Secretary. He has no discretion in the premises. The law was passed after deliberate consideration and discussion for the express purpose of preventing any and all hoarding of greenbacks. We find that instead of obeying the law, by keeping the United States notes in circulation, the Secretary has hoarded and is keeping them to the amount of $63,000,000. These notes, of course, can not be presented for redemption. But the presence of these notes in the Treasury is contraction to that extent, the thing specially forbidden by the law. This is one of the steps in the resumption process, and this contraction, and greater, must be continued if resumption is to be maintained. Meanwhile, the National Banks are hoarding greenbacks for their own protection, which increases the contraction, and that contraction must also be continued under the resumption process.

QUAY'S POLICY OF SILENCE.

Chief Justice AGNEW states that Chairman QUAY "gave instructions for studied silence" to the Republican press in regard to the Chief Justice's attitude as a candidate for the Supreme bench.

Silence seems to be the best hold of the $60,000-Recorder QUAY in this canvass.

He commands the Republican press and the Republican legislative candidates to silence as to the CAMERON set-up for the Senate.

He requires CAMERON to maintain silence on the financial question, so that he is represented as soft money in one locality and hard money in another, QUAY hoping thereby to capture a few representatives running as National and Republican candidates.

QUAY maintains the most solemn silence as to the allegations he is plundering the people to the extent of fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year through his Recorder job.

He instructs HOYT to maintain silence about his part in the negotiations for the Mollie Maguire vote in 1875, when HOYT, as Chairman of the State Committee, sent through the hands of DELANEY $2,000 to JACK KEHOE, with pardons from HARTRANFT for certain convicted felons.

He also commands silence from HARTRANFT as to the fate of JACK KEHOE, so that he can trade with Mollie Maguires for votes, the consideration being KEHOE's life. This is a case of the gallows against the ballot box.

We suggest to $60,000-Recorder QUAY that he is in great danger of overdoing the silence business.

IT is well known the number of emigrants from foreign countries to the United States has been much less since the collapse of 1873 than it was for several years before. But during the last three months there has been a marked increase, the number of arrivals at the port of New York having been 43,008, agains 32,026 during the corresponding period last year. The arrivals at all ports for the years ending the 30th of June since 1867 have been as follows :

1868	288,083	1874	327,949
1869	363,074	1875	244 632
1870	402,920	1876	189 991
1871	342,669	1877	165,019
1872	422,978	1878	138,469
1873	473,141		

These figures include only foreigners coming to this country with the intention of making it their home. Of the total for 1878, 86,259 were males, and 52,210 were females. The number fifteen years of age was 24,285. The British Isles contributed 38,082; Germany, 29,313; the British possessions on this continent, 25,568; China, 8,992; Norway and Sweden, 10,149. No other country sent to our shores as many as 5,000. Among these immigrants were 1,510 professional men and women. Pretty much all skilled occupations were represented. The carpenters and joiners were most numerous, numbering 1,876; and miners came next, numbering 1,549 There were 673 blacksmiths, 464 bakers, 113 barbers, 350 brewers, 1,340 clerks, 287 coopers, 352 engineers, 117 jewelers, 25 iron workers, 349 locksmiths, 284 machinists, 642 masons, 777 shoemakers, including three women, and so on. There were 62,622 persons, mostly women and children, without occupation, or whose occupation was not stated.

THE more demoralized the Republican party becomes, the greater the game of bluff is played. The experience in this county is, that their called meetings and picnics have been dismal and disgraceful failures; scarcely a corporal's guard can be attracted after the walls and fences have been disfigured by handbills announcing some distinguished speaker, and brass bands brought into requisition to trail the loose element who crowd the sidewalks into some brilliantly lighted hall. It has never before happened in this Republican county that when a distinguished United States Senator was placarded for days, and announced in all the Republican papers to speak at Lafayette Hall, one of the most central in the city, that not twenty-five persons were present to receive the United States Senator. Mr. ALLISON of Iowa, retired in disgust, and we know, expressed himself in the strongest words at his treatment. The great Republican party of Allegheny county could not with all the aid of the press, handbills, and brass bands, raise as many people as would gather around a dog fight in five minutes. Yet Mr. QUAY sits in his Philadelphia parlor and sends dispatches over the country that the leading Democrats of the State give it up. Not much; they don't give it up. The prospects of a brilliant victory were never brighter; the courage of the Democracy never greater than at this moment. We play no game of brag to discourage weak-kneed voters, nor find any necessity for the employment of the telegraphic wires to manufacture public opinion.

SENATOR WILLIAM B. ALLISON of Iowa, one of the most distinguished Republicans of the United States Senate, and a stump speaker of considerable power, was advertised and billed for a speech at Lafayette Hall on Wednesday night. The *Dispatch* reports the result :

Considerable interest existing among members of all parties to hear Mr. Pendleton the result was that not more than forty persons visited Lafayette Hall. Some of the prominent men of the party held a hasty consultation when it became apparent that there was to be no large audience, and decided that it would be best to postpone the meeting until a more convenient season. Senator Allison was accordingly notified, as soon as he reached the hall, of the state of the case, and he at once consented to become a martyr for the good of the cause, and gave permission for the statement to be made that the meeting was postponed because he had not arrived in time. Wm. A. Herron, Esq., discharged this function.

The *Gazette* of yesterday, as the regulation organ, announces that Senator ALLISON "was not present and the Colonel (HERRON) had to announce the fact." At this time Library Hall was jammed, and crowded in its aisles and corridors, to hear PENDLETON and thousands were unable to gain admission. All of which proves how correct the *Gazette's* mortuary notices of the Democratic party are.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is of the opinion the Nationals may hold the balance of power in the Legislature; the chances are about even, it thinks, that they will. That just depends on how many Republican legislative candidates they may defeat. The National diversion in Democratic districts will not help them to the balance. By a union of Nationals and Democrats in Republican districts, the injustice of the apportionment may be corrected, and an anti-CAMERON majority secured in the Legislature. The *Times* has this to say of the CAMERON-QUAY operations with the Greenbackers:

Under special orders from Cameron and Quay, National Congressional candidates have been accepted by the Republicans in the Centre and Lehigh districts, and in obedience to like orders the Republicans have united with the Nationals on legislative tickets in Lycoming, Centre, Clinton and other counties, while the Democrats and Nationals have partially fused in Allegheny and are generally inclined to get into the same legislative beds throughout the West and Northwest. Hard money is all very well to stir up Philadelphia, Lancaster, Chester, etc., but when soft money will give Cameron a vote for re-election, Cameron's record is found to be just "the thing" to command the admiration of the softest sort of softs on the financial issue. Just who will control the next Legislature will be best known a day or two after the election.

THE official report of the Iowa vote, with the exception of four small counties, shows a Republican majority on Secretary of State of but 6,989, against a majority last year for Supreme Judge of 19,542, and in 1876 for HAYES over TILDEN and COOPER both of 49,311. The majorities of other State officers will be less than for Secretary of State. The vote is interesting because it is the first State in which the Democrats and Greenbackers made common cause against the Republicans, and is as follows, compared with the last two years.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Republican	171,332	132,828	130,183
Democratic	112,121	81,005 }	122,001
Greenback	9,490	32,212 }	

The combined Democratic and Greenback vote this year shows an increase over the separate vote of the two parties last year of 8,804, and over the united vote for President of 390. The Republican vote fell off from last year's vote 2,645, and from the Presidential vote 41,149! As the stay-at-homes are usually equal in both parties, it is clear there is a large Republican representation in the Democratic-Greenback vote of Iowa.

THE National Banks are getting their political contributions back—subscribed to elect Republican Congressmen—through the convenient agency of an opinion from HAYES' Attorney General A special to the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The opinion of the Attorney General in reference to the taxation of National Banks, published this morning, is a perfect godsend to the claim agents, as it will make business lively for them. It is thought that the amount which the Government will have to refund to the banks on account of this decision of the Attorney General will be at least $2,000,000.

This bonanza will doubtless go where it will do the most good. We have been hearing doleful accounts lately of the great pecuniary sacrifices of the banks in doing their business on a capital on which the Government pays them a higher interest than the average returns on real estate in Pittsburgh, and we hope this two millions of dollars will help them out a little.

IMMEDIATELY after the German Government had secured the passage of the anti-Socialist bill, the work of its enforcement was begun. In the city of Berlin alone four Socialist societies were suppressed on Wednesday. Berlin is a city that swarms with Socialists, as is evident from the fact that in the election there for members of the Reichstag, two months ago, the Social Democrats polled 56,336 votes. The new law provides for the suppression of the forty Socialist newspapers that are published in Germany; but many of them, if not all of them, propose to make such changes in their character as will enable them to keep clear of the law. Thus the party's central organ, called *Forward*, has announced that hereafter it will nourish its readers with scientific news, statistics and moral essays.

THIS is the kind of language addressed to the editors of Republican organs by the Congressional Committee of which EUGENE HALE is Chairman: "That the extreme hard-money views held and published from day to day by Republican journals and enforced by an overbearing and unrepublican intolerance have had and are still having a most pernicious effect on the present canvass, cannot be doubted. It is safe to say that no other influence has so much effect in driving Republicans into the ranks of the National party." HALE knows how it is himself. Extreme hard money views among Republicans in Pennsylvania depend on contingencies. Judge KELLEY is extremely soft, while DON CAMERON and EBRETT are extremely non-committal.

THE Nashville *American* notes the singular fact that the yellow fever has prevailed only in the Mississippi and Tennessee river valleys, and only on the east side of the Mississippi, and always spreading east. A correspondent in the Chicago *Times*, after keeping a record of its progress during this season, shows how wonderfully it has maintained an easterly course, and how little progress has been made westwardly. The great law of progress with this visitation has been from west to east at a rapid rate, and from east to west at a very slow pace. Could it be due to the prevailing winds being from the west, and thus combining with the easterly lines of travel it has followed so closely? This may be both an interesting and practical line of inquiry.

CONGRESSMAN and Rev. DE LA MATYR of Indianapolis, made a sensible speech at Boston Highlands, on Monday evening, which will not suit the Kearneyites. He said:

The toiling masses have made this mistake: They blame the men who have employed them because they do not furnish them with steady employment or better wages. I tell them everywhere, I tell you here, that these men are your best friends. They have paid you greater wages than they could afford; they have employed you more steadily than they they could afford. It would have been better for them not to have employed you at all. It is not their fault; it is not contention between the men who work for wages and the men who employ. The difficulty lies farther back.

THE Democracy has committed itself hopelessly to the cause of inflation. The Republicans can congratulate themselves that they are identified with the cause of honest money.—*Chronicle.*

We suppose that is the reason you support DON CAMERON for the Senate, who voted for the Silver bill, against the retirement of greenbacks, and dodged the vote on the repeal of the Resumption law, while EBRETT voted for repeal. In four Congressional districts in this State the Republicans are supporting Greenbackers for Congress. We don't discredit them for this, but object to the false pretences of the *Chronicle.*

THE Democrats of Baltimore gave a good account of themselves at the election of Councilmen on Wednesday. The success of every Democratic member of Select Councils with an aggregate Democratic majority of upwards of eighteen thousand is the greeting of the Monumental City to Pennsylvania.

I SHALL stand by the Republican party till the last horn blows, and I therefore must not be misunderstood when I say that the chances are in favor of a Democratic victory in 1880.—[*Forney.*

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

IN the Tenth Legion district the Republicans have put up George W. Whitaker of Bethlehem, for Congress. R. K. Bachman is the Democratic candidate.

SOME of the Greenback papers in the Somerset district refuse to support Samuel Adams, the Greenback nominee for Congress. They charge that he was nominated to aid the re-election of Congressman Campbell.

THE Democratic County Committee of Pike has indorsed the nomination of Robert Klotz of Carbon, as the regular candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district. Capt Brockway of Columbia, also claims to be the regular candidate.

SENATOR DILL and ex-Congressman Cochran of Allegheny, spoke at Scranton Wednesday night, and had a larger meeting than the Nationals, who had organized a counter demonstration. The tide in Lackawanna seems to be setting in in Dill's favor.

PROF. HOWARD DAY at Harrisburg, on Thursday night, delivered a scathing philipic, under the auspices of the Independent League, upon the tyrannical methods of the Republican party and its present leaders. He showed that the only solution was in a change of rulers.

IN the Schuylkill district Hon. John W. Ryon is making one of the most brilliant and effective convasses for Congress ever made in that county. His eloquent voice is being raised in every district in favor of the Democratic cause, and so well is his reputation as an orator established, that wherever he is advertised to speak he is welcomed by crowds of eager listeners.

SOME changes have been made in the Greenback ticket of Somerset county. S. S. Forney is nominated for Treasurer in place of A. E. Shumaker, declined; Josiah Shafer is nominated for Prothonotary in place of John H. Snyder, declined; and James K. Beeseeker is nominated for Register and Recorder in place of Mr. Schafer, who runs for Prothonotary.

THE Democrats are arranging for a big meeting at Phillipsburg, Centre county, today. The bills announce that addresses will be delivered by Governor Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana; Hon. G. C. Walker, Eppa Hunton and General Boyce of Virginia; Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Hon. Geo Bull, ex-Governor Curtin, ex-Governor Bigler, Hon. William A. Wallace, Israel Test, Esq., and C. T. Alexander, Esq.

AS MR. J. W. LEE of Venango, would withdraw from the contest for the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Forty-eighth district, General Harrison Allen concluded to clear the track himself, and Mr. Lee has finally been nominated. This is a clean knock down for Cameron, as Mr. Lee is understood to be against Cameron at all times and under all circumstances, and General Allen is a different kind of man. The nominations in the district are now completed, the Democratic candidate being J. B. McAllister and the Greenback candidate H. P. Kinnear.

MR. DILL'S NEIGHBORS.

A Testimonial as to His Liberality and Uprightness.

[From the Boston Pilot.]

LEWISBURG, PENN., Oct. 14, 1878.—I noticed with regret in your last week's edition, that you call attention to an article published in the *Catholic Standard* of Philadelphia, charging Hon. A. H. Dill, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, with being a Know Nothing. While you do not specially indorse the article, yet the mere notice of it is calculated to do an injury to an estimable and worthy gentleman.

I was born a Catholic, and have lived in the same town with Mr. Dill for the past eighteen years, and I know that the charge is not true, and that only the ingenuity of political malice could originate such a slander. The best refutation of the charge is found in Mr. Dill's age; he is now 42 years of age. As the dark lanterns of Knownothingism went out in 1855, it could not have received from him a voting support.

While Mr Dill is not a Catholic, he is no bigot, and was one of a number of gentlemen of this place that offered our denomination a lot free, on which to build a church, and also a handsome subscription towards the erection of the church.

I write this letter in vindication of one who has always been my friend, and who, if elected Governor, would act as impartially towards us as he would towards Protestants.

Hoping you will give space to these few lines in the columns of the good old *Pilot*, which has been a welcome visitor to my family for the past twenty years,

Respectfully yours, JAMES WALL.

I can with safety certify to the good and irreproachable character of the writer, likewise to the facts stated above, viz., that the Hon. A. H. Dill offered a lot for the erection of a Catholic Church to me. Whilst I do not wish to mingle in politics, I deem it but meet and just to state the truth.

REV. M. A. O'NEILL,
St. Mary's Church, Lykens, Pa.

Hartranft's Dishonor.

[Philadelphia Times.]

An explanation is demanded from Governor Hartranft for keeping about the Gubernatorial office a man whose presence can be excused only on the ground of some extreme political necessity. Delaney in office and Jack Kehoe shielded from just punishment, while his obedient followers have been hung, make a stain upon the record of Governor Hartranft that he can't live long enough to efface.

$500 Reward!

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs," another column.

T78

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"THOMAS A. EDISON, chevalier"—such is the title conferred upon the inventor of the Phonograph by the French Government.

A WOMAN in Chestertown, Maryland fell down and died at sight of the dead body of her son, who had been killed by an accident.

JUDGE WM. D. KELLEY has no love for the immaculate Ohio statesman, Ex-Rev. Garfield, and protests against his speaking in Philadelphia.

AT a shoe manufactory in Lynn, Mass., recently, a pair of kid side-laced boots was made from the stock in just eleven minutes in sight of visitors.

M. AMBROISE THOMAS, the composer of "Hamlet" and "Mignon," was married the other day, at Nancy, to Mlle. Elvire Remaury, a sister of Mme. Montigny-Remaury, the pianist.

MISS AIKEN, the niece of Mr. Carlyle, who keeps his house at Chelsea, is a pretty and clever young lady, about 20 years old. She has bright eyes, soft brown hair and an intelligent expression.

A TORONTO lady, washing her hands in an Erie sleeping car, lost lately her diamond ring through the water pipe. But the trackman who found it says that a jeweler told him that style of ring was worth about $1.25 a dozen.

THE consumption of cotton by American manufacturers was greater by 110,000 bales in 1878 than in 1877. The yield of the staple in the United States exceeds that of any year on record, being 4,811,265 bales, of 1,480 pounds gross each, up to Sept. 1.

BEN. BUTLER is telling his audiences in Massachusetts that the only thing that he will ask pardon for, on his death-bed, is his effort to make Hayes President. If Ben. really wants pardon for that sin, he had better begin praying before he gets to his death-bed.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa, solemnly renounced the Republican party and all its works six years ago, for, said he "honest men are leaving the party of corruption every day." He returned to it, however, and was elected to Congress as its candidate.

GARFIELD offered to go to Philadelphia and help Pig Iron Kelley in his Congressional campaign. Kelley politely but firmly requested De Golyer's Attorney to keep away. As a consequence, there exists unpleasantness between the statesmen, and the placid bosom of each is ruffled.

THE Secretary of War has issued an order allowing Pennsylvania clerks in his Department leave of absence to go home and vote. Secretary Schurz maintains his old position that while clerks who desire it may go home to vote, the time of their absence must be deducted from their yearly leaves.

HON S. S. COX has been enthusiastically renominated for Congress by the Democrats, Greenbackers, Laborites, Spiritualists, Second Adventists, Old Line casino players, Hard Shell Whigs and Independent hack-riders of the Sixth New York District. His majority will be over 10,000.

COLONEL JOHN W. FORNEY was warmly welcomed by many friends on his return to Philadelphia on Monday morning. He says he is still a stanch Republican but smells victory in the air for the Democracy in 1880. His new weekly, *The Progress*, which will make its first appearance on the 15th proximo, will contain sixteen pages.

THOSE meteoric coat-tails are waving in England. The Liverpool *Mercury* says: "Mr. Gough's oratory is more a raging fire than a tiny spark. He rushed along through pathos and fun, exhonoration and exclamation, now shouting, now whispering, but always suiting his action to his theme dramatically, until he almost took away one's breath."

IN a letter dated Toronto, Sept. 11, to an English paper, signed "Thomas Frost, many years a schoolmaster in England," we read: "Brother Jonathan has paid over $900,000,000 of his national debt since the war, and during the last five years over $300,000,000, while we have added $41,500,000 to ours, and increased our taxation $3,000,000" The writer gives a gloomy account of Canadian prospects.

THE case of Lieutenant H. H. Benner, U. S. A., who lost his life in a heroic effort to relieve the yellow fever sufferers of the South, is one which should appeal with peculiar force to the generous American heart. A brother officer, Lieutenant W. H. Dougherty, states in a card that Lieutenant Benner leaves a widow and two small children entirely destitute and suggests the eminent propriety of contributions for their relief.

THE New York *Clipper* having announced the separation of Miss Clara Morris from her husband, Mr. Fred C. Harriot, the *Sun* says: "Inquiry among the friends of both Mr. and Mrs. Harriot would indicate that there is no foundation for the report. Mr. Harriot started for San Francisco last Saturday evening and is to remain with her during her engagement in that city, which will continue until the first week in December next."

SHELBY County, Tennessee, has an unenviable reputation for lawlessness, but the murder committed there a few nights ago should serve as a warning to both negroes and whites of the criminal folly of attempting to deal out justice by lynch law The wrong man has been killed in revenge for another murder, simply because, under the rulings of Judge Lynch, no proof is required either of the crime itself or of the identity of the prisoner.

LAST year, in consequence of political agitation and stagnation in trade, the Pawn shops in Paris made nearly $8,000,000 of loans on almost 2,000,000 objects—a greater amount than for years before So much furniture and so many heavy articles were pledged that great warehouses had to be rented to store them in. An unusual number of articles were abandoned—well nigh 200,000—and when sold they brought over $200,000 more than they had been pledged for.

A BURLESQUE was played in London during Mr. Gladstone's last tenure of office, in which a dance was introduced, performed by persons attired in imitation of certain Cabinet Ministers. This was stopped by the then Lord Chamberlain, whose successor has now interfered at "The Folly," and forbidden Mr. Alfred Bishop to "make up" as *Lord Beaconsfield*, in "Stars and Garters." The control over the London theatres was vested in the Lord Chamberlain by an act passed in the time of Sir Robert Walpole, who desired to prevent the Government being brought into ridicule by the stage. It was vehemently and eloquently opposed by the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield.

COFFROTH FOR CONGRESS.

A Republican Leader Bears Testimony to His Services.

His Devotion to the Interest of the Poor and Unfriended.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 23, 1878.—The *Tribune* of this place has been quite busy promulgating slanderous articles calculated to influence and mislead the voters of this Congressional district against the Hon. A. H. Coffroth of Somerset. As a fair-minded man and an Independent Republican I desire through your columns to testify in behalf of the gentleman so grossly misrepresented.

In reference to the charges of the paper mentioned, I will only say that Gen. Coffroth's clear and convincing refutation is sufficient, even to those who do not know him. Among his friends and acquaintances nothing was required. The reaction has already set in, and hundreds of manly, independent Republicans will cast their vote for the gentleman in November.

The writer, a soldier during the late war, first became acquainted with General Coffroth in 1863 and the incidents mentioned occurred under his personal observation. The General was an ardent Union man, possessed the confidence and friendship of the martyred Lincoln, and was pre-eminently the soldiers' and sailors' *friend*.

During his first year in Congress, in passing up the White House steps to an interview with the President, he noticed two lonely women in tears, with infants in their arms, awaiting admission to the building. His generous heart was touched at the sight, and crossing over, he kindly inquired their trouble. They replied, "We are from Schuylkill county, Pa.; have been in the country only a few years; our husbands were drafted and we, with large, helpless families, will starve."

'Have you seen the member of Congress from your district?" said Mr. C.

They answered, "Yes; but he can do nothing."

The women were told to remain there until he returned.

After completing his business with Mr. Lincoln he related the story of the poor Irish women sitting on the steps outside, pleading so earnestly in their behalf that the President accorded them an immediate interview, and after listening to their sorrowful tale, exclaimed, with tears rolling down his cheeks, "Would to God I could end this cruel war and send all the husbands, fathers and sons to their loved ones."

An order for the discharge of the two men was given, and General Coffroth personally saw it carried out and the now happy families on the train for their homes.

An honest mechanic of Tyrone, Blair county, responded to the call for volunteers early in 1861, and served his country as a patriotic soldier.

In the beginning of 1864, while his regiment was in camp, he received a letter from home announcing the serious illness of his wife, whom he had not seen for nearly three years. He exerted every effort to obtain a short leave of absence to see his sick wife and little ones, but was refused. He took French leave, was absent ten days at his home in Tyrone, reported for duty, was tried by a court martial, and sentenced to a loss of back pay and bounty amounting to $700, and to do double duty for a period of sixty days.

The poor fellow knew not what to do. His member of Congress was written to, but as is usually the case with a citizen possessing little or no influence nothing came of it. One of his comrades from Somerset county, recommended him to write to Congressman Coffroth

He did so, and to his surprise at the end of five days an order was received by a messenger direct from Washington, setting aside the findings of the Court, and restoring the soldier to his former post of honor, with all back pay, bounty, &c. The party named is now a useful and respected citizen of Tyrone, who will bear testimony to the above facts.

Many similar cases can be cited of the disinterested affection and friendship for the poor and unfortunate.

The Petticord affair, wherein a widowed mother and an only sister from Chambersburg were protected, and their interests advanced; the Covode matter, when a wayward son's life was saved through his noble efforts.

The writer had occasion to seek a favor from the Secretaries of the War and Naval Departments in 1865. Through his friends he sought the assistance of Senators Buckalew of Pennsylvania, and Revirdy Johnson of Maryland. These distinguished gentlemen wrote long letters in behalf of the desired object. Weeks passed by and nothing was accomplished. Application was then made to Gen. Coffroth in the morning, and the same evening all was completed satisfactorily. No letters were written, but the matters, as in all the cases mentioned, received the personal attention of Mr. Coffroth himself.

Now, Mr. Editor, I, nor none of my friends, have an axe to grind, or any advantage to be gained by my statements in the matter. Mr. Coffroth has not been consulted, and is not aware of the writer's intentions.

In conclusion, I would most earnestly recommend all honest, right-minded, unselfish voters to remember the soldiers and sailors' friend in November.

Yours, truly, J. A. G.

AN ENGLISH ADMIRAL'S TRIALS.

He Visits a Russian Man-of-War on a Forged Pass.

[Philadelphia Special to New York Times.]

An interesting event occurred a few days ago aboard the Russian man-of-war Europe, lying at this port, preparing for sea The Europe was formerly the State of California, and is one of the fleet which Cramp & Sons are fitting out. When the Cimbria was lying in Southwest harbor, Maine, Admiral Gore-Jones, of the British Legation, sent a rather pompous note to her commander requesting the privilege of "looking over" Cimbria, or rather inspecting her. The request was courteously refused, and the Admiral withdrew. A short time ago he made application to the Messrs. Cramp for permission to inspect the Russian vessels now being finished at their works. As he was a British subject, and the Russians had given peremptory orders not to allow any one except the workmen to go on board the vessels, this request was also denied. One day, in the latter part of last week, a fine-looking gentleman was observed on the Europe, which is nearly ready to sail. He was examining everything minutely. After he had concluded his investigation on deck he went below and inspected the armament and the quarters of the officers. While engaged in this business one of the officers who had been on the Cimbria in Southwest Harbor, and who saw the British Admiral there, recognized that officer. There was a hurried consultation, and the Cramps were sent for. Mr. William Cramp appeared, and he also recognized Admiral Gore-Jones. He was asked for his permit, and when it was shown it was at once declared to be a forgery, and the Admiral was politely requested to leave the ship and the yard. He did so amid the jeers of the Russian officers, who were angered at the fact of being outwitted by the clever old British Admiral.

IT makes a person feel sad to hear a crying baby, suffering probably from some slight pain, which could be easily relieved by the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which is for sale at all drug stores.

AT SET OF SUN.

At set of sun I watched for you!
The sheep bell's tinkling note I heard—
Naught else!—the harvest boy passed through
The gate, with rustic jest and word;
And still I watched, nor spoke nor stirred,
At set of sun!

How far it seemed, your great fair town,
Where sweet girl-looks lure, ever new;
Where rose-leaf lips rain sweet speech down—
Oh jealous heart! Oh, love, be true!
I need but you—I need but you!—
The sun goes down!

Nay—'twas a passing, breeze-tossed cloud;
A springing step comes down the lane;
Oh heart, be still—beat not so loud!
Dear eyes look into mine again,
And tender looks and kisses rain
From that dark cloud.

Too soon it set, that April sun;—
With star-lit steps Eve stole away;
Nor came there ever so bright a one,
Nor ever a kiss so sweet as they;
I say it now, in life's last day—
At set of sun!

—*Willie Carpenter in Springfield Republican.*

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER.

The Old General Talking Freely About Old Times.

What he Thinks of Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Meade, Lee, Joe Johnston, Longstreet, and Many Others.

[Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle.]

General Hooker is sixty-four years of age, but of that degree of preservation, though a partial paralytic, that he looks much younger. He has a fine white and wine-ripe color, clear blue eyes, a tolerably high but not broad forehead, a slender nose of a sickle form, rather short, and a small mouth. His chin indicates combativeness. He was considered the most handsome man in the army—a fine Yankee blonde, six feet or more high. His figure is now a little stoutish; he walks on the right leg with alittle trouble; his right arm hangs listless, and its hand is curled inward and lies upon his thigh. He talks with a clear, straightforward articulation, the slight effort rather giving point and interest to his sentences. His mind is as clear as ever, and his sense of humor draws him ever and anon into a captivating laugh nearly as comic as that of John Owens, the comedian, which it resembles. He is very neatly dressed, has an independence in money, lives with a sort of orderly or military secretary, and at times makes excursions to New England, Washington and the West, and often to New York.

I introduced myself to General Hooker at the dinner-table. After looking at the place I sent my card to him. He occupied the corner room on the eastern front, and his secretary has the smaller chamber behind it. The former was a square, home-like chamber, with a little case of books. A large chromo of General George H. Thomas was on the wall. I observed "Sherman's Memoirs" in the case. The conversation which follows is reported from memory and on the writer's responsibility.

GOES FOR GENERAL SHERMAN.

"What made General Sherman take such malicious pains ten years after the war is over, and you were a sick, crippled man, to attack you in his 'Memoirs' with such deliberation?"

"Oh, Sherman is a hard, cruel man—a tyrant in the small. He likes to be prodding people and persecuting the non-combatants. He had so little discernment that he thought that abuse of me would pass with the country, but the reception of it by the people mortified his crazy mind. Probably he never did anything that gave himself so much selfish repentance."

"Do you ever see him, General Hooker?"

"I visited Washington some time ago, and General Sherman called on me. Said I, 'Sherman, this is indeed queer. You, the General of the Army, come to see me, who had no idea of calling on you? Why, Sherman, I'm sure we can't misunderstand each other. You have spared no pains to publish your want of appreciation of me, and I think I have been almost as frank about you.' Sherman was ashamed of himself; that was why he called."

"Do you rank Sherman in ability anywhere near his rank?"

"He had more disasters than anybody I know of. His character and composition are nervous and uncertain and he is tormented by a consciousness that the American Nation has no confidence in his judgment, and would not keep him where he is in case of general danger. I regard him as responsible for the Indian atrocities taking place this fall on the plains. He possesses none of the magisterial, assuaging, wise sense which controls savages. His errors in the rebellion went the full swing of the pendulum, from gross military mistakes, such as the first expedition on Vicksburg, to gross civil blunders like his treaty with Joe Johnston. His resentments only magnify the original blunder, such as attempting to insult a great man like Stanton, because Sherman had played the fool."

"Yet, General, how do you account for Grant's preference for Sherman?"

"That made him," said General Hooker. "Well, Sherman has a genius much like George Francis Train's. He can talk and write rapturously, and yet have no sense. I am disposed to think that Grant, not possessing the power of expression, was taken with Sherman's aptness at writing, and thought he had better not antagonize his pen. Yet Sherman has never been loyal to Grant's kindness. I think Grant the abler and better of the two. As President of the United States, however, Grant was vulgar and incompetent."

"You formed a high opinion of Stanton?"

"Oh! yes; he was the supreme will and spirit of the war. The war required a man of his uncompromising positiveness. Mr. Lincoln was too good and kind a man to be Commander in Chief at such a time, and Stanton was the rock of the Union. He stands up to and, I think, above the rank of Sully and Carnot among war ministers. Mr. Lincoln would often give me requisitions, when I commanded the Army of the Potomac, knowing that Stanton would disobey them. I am told," added General Hooker, "that Ben Wade of Ohio, called Mr. Lincoln's attention to Stanton, and urged him for Secretary of War. That ought to be traced up, and, if established, it will be to Wade's high fame. And to think," said Hooker, musingly, "that such a man as Stanton should be attempted to be publicly insulted by a chatterbox like General Sherman. The whole Cabinet disapproved of Sherman's treaty, not Stanton alone."

"Sherman rather sticks to his treaty yet, doesn't he?"

"His treaty," exclaimed General Hooker, "I know he claimed to have written it. It was written by Reagan of Texas, one of Jeff Davis' Cabinet, and was overlooked by Davis himself It provided for the surrender of the United States to Joe Johnston, not for Johnston's surrender. The entire Government, Stanton and all, rescinded it, and sent Grant to have it withdrawn."

"Why did Sherman take offense originally at you?"

"After I was relieved from command in the East I was ordered to go West. It was not my volition, but my duty. Sherman is actually mean, envious and avaricious, and he regarded me, when I arrived, as a kind of intruder, come out of the east to take rank. Grant treated me better. He did, however, make some criticisms on me in some of his reports about Chattanooga, which I shall recur to at a fitting time."

HOOKER ON GRANT.

"Grant is reported as having reiterated those views in Europe?"

"I replied to them after the reported views of Grant were given. Grant has always had himself tangled up with Sherman. You remember that Sherman's book contained claims and insinuations which it was supposed Grant would antagonize. He says, however, that he was disposed to get mad the first time he read them, and, reading them the second time, was not so much incensed."

"General Grant must have some strong points of character—tenacity, for instance?"

"Grant has always been the victim of whiskey. He takes more of it, and keeps it longer aboard than any General I ever saw or read of. That makes him ugly and obstinate."

Here we looked at each other and laughed loud and hearty. General Hooker continued:

"Grant's whiskey is a deceiving article. Lincoln used to call it 'Bourbon' when he drank of it in camp. After he was made President and laid up in the White House unfit for business for days, they called it 'malaria.' In Europe, where the same thing continues, I'm told by our returning officers that they call it 'cheese.'"

This was so ludicrous that we had to roar.

"However," said the General, "while Grant is not a Bayard or a Sydney, he is a better man at heart and in head than Sherman."

I referred to Grant as still a prominant candidate of the Republicans in 1880.

"I can't think as badly of the Republican party as that," said Hooker. "His civil administration satisfied none of them but the rings, and now the rings are all bankrupt. The Republican party is full of able men."

"I thought you were a Republican, General?"

"No; I have been a Jeffersonian Democrat since I grew up. My father was a whig. During the war I forgot party questions."

"I see that Grant is made by his interview to take back what he said against Ben. Butler in his military report?"

"About being bottled and corked in Bermuda Hundred? Well, that's about all that Grant said of any account, except that he would fight it out on the Rapidan line if it took all summer. He had a smart chief of staff in Rawlins, and I guess Rawlins was the source of those bright things."

"Who was our great military spirit in the North?"

"There," exclaimed Hooker, looking up to the portrait of George H. Thomas, "that was a man to admire and honor."

"Who was the ablest Southern General?"

"He died early—too early in the war," answered General Hooker' "to let that question be answered with full confidence. But as far as he went, Albert Sydney Johnston was the portentious man of the war, and probably, had he lived, would have been its acknowledged genius by North and South. I was in California at the breaking out of the war, and feeling that I must take part in it, walked down to the Panama steamer with Albert Sydney Johnston. He said to me, 'Hooker, you are going into the Union army?' 'And you, Johnston?' 'I shall not fight against the Union flag,' he said. 'They have been my colors. Nor do I want to oppose my State with arms. I think I shall go down to Los Angeles, out of the way, and assist my brother-in-law, Dr. Griffin, on his ranch there.' When I arrived East I found Johnston was coming overland to assist the Confederacy. When I arrived at Washington I met Mickle, also an old army chum. Said I: 'Mickle, what are you going to do?' 'Oh, Hooker!' he answered, 'I can never fight against the American flag'—and that night he crossed the lines to aid the South."

LONGSTREET AND JOE JOHNSTON.

"Well General, of the surviving Confederates, which was the most capable?"

"It lies between Longstreet and Joe Johnston," returned General Hooker, thoughtfully. I suppose you have met Longstreet; you can see that he is a man of internal strength. He was a better soldier than Lee at Gettysburg. As to Joe Johnston, I saw him in Mexico and was greatly impressed with his fine bearing in the field, and when I came in front of him in northern Georgia, where he embarrassed me so long, I was equally impressed. Both those men were gifted commanders."

M'CLELLAN AND MEADE.

"What did you think of McClellan—and remember that his earliest critics in the field were you and Phil. Kearney?"

"We did express adverse views very early as to McClellan's action, but we were not animated by dislike. I like McClellan much, and we always meet cordially. He was too kind and good a man, as I said of Mr. Lincoln, to entertain the gross idea of slaughtering masses of men. When his army was ready, its ranks full and the disposition to move on grew tumultuous, McClellan weakened lest somebody might get hurt. Yet I know of no way to conclude such issues except in blood. No," mused the General "McClelan is at his best as the President of a College or some kindly, useful avocation where the bodies of men are not to be hurled violently together. The war would have been going on yet with McClellan in command."

"Your successor in the Army of the Potomac, General Meade, do you rank him very high?"

"He was not a man of decided abilities, though a respectable officer. The battle of Gettysburg reflected no credit on either Lee or Meade. It was a great event without masters on either side. I regard Longstreet's criticisms on Lee at that battle as sound. He attacked us at our strongest point with an unexampled artillery fire cross-wise and on his flank for a march of sixteen hundred yards (!) whereas, by moving a little either way, south or north, he would have forced the abandonment of the position. On the other hand, it is said, that General Meade did not place the different corps, and they found their places so that Sickles had his own battle. Gettysburg was won by the steadiness of the Federal troops who had learned to stand where they were struck, each corps turning battle manfully. "And," added General Hooker, "they learned that fashion under my tuition."

SCOTT, THURMAN, HAYES.

"What rank will General Winfield Scott take in our history?"

"Scott never commanded more than ten thousand troops, yet at one time he was a prodigious moral power on the Union side. General McDowell has told us of the opinions Scott left to him: That Virginia could not be successfully invaded; that a railroad could not be depended on to supply our army; that cavalry would be superfluous in the war."

"General, your wife was from Ohio? Have you heard that Judge Thurman is reported to be paralyzed?"

"I'm sorry for that. I have believed that the next President would be a Democrat and hail from the west, and I thought it might be Thurman. He did us a great service in the last Congress. He made Jay Gould refund money derived from the Pacific Railroad, and see that he had some authority over plunderers."

"Who is your candidate for President among Democrats?"

"I think very highly of Senator Bayard of Delaware; but I'm afraid they won't take a President from so small a State. That argument disposed of the excellent Joel Parker, of New Jersey, two years ago."

"What do you think of Hayes?"

"I think very well of him, of his example, his moderation, his family's graces, and the work of his administration. It is a bright page after the eight years of Grant."

OH COUNTY GUY.

Oh County Guy, the hour is nigh,
The sun has left the lea,
The orange flower perfumes the bower,
The breeze is on the sea;
The lark his lay, who trilled all day,
Sits hushed his partner nigh;
Breeze, bird and flower, confess the hour
But where is County Guy?

The village maid, steals through the shade,
Her shepherds suit to hear;
To beauty shy, by lattice high,
Sings high born cavalier;
The stars of love, all stars above,
Now reigns o'er earth and sky
And high and low, the influence know,
But where is County Guy?

PLACING RESPONSIBILITY.

Congressman Blackburn's Blast at Detroit.

A Terrible Arraignment of Financial Rule of Republican Party.

[From Speech of Hon. J. S. C. Blackburn of Ky., at Detroit, Mich.]

THE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party has had the control for eighteen years of the Government. In scanning its history for that time, it becomes us, as honest men, if there be good in that record to give the party credit for it. But we have also, as honest men, as we can scan it, if there be evil in that record to hold that party responsible for it. It shouldered that responsibility upon its assumption of power; let it stand the test in the calcium light that an intelligent and honest people will turn upon its doings. I do undertake to assert, and I do it in the face and on the strength of the recorded history of our country, that, from the day of its advent into power until now, its course upon every financial question has tended directly to the conferring of special privileges upon certain sections and certain classes, detrimental and destructive to every interest of all other sections and all other classes. [Applause.] In 1862 that party passed a bill through a Republican Congress, more than two-thirds partisan in its structure, by the provisions of which under one of its sections the five-twenty bonds of this land were issued. Under the provisions of another section of the same bill the legal tender greenback was issued. By the provisions of that law that legal tender greenback was made a legal tender for all public or private debts, except it be the interest upon the public debt and import duties. When that bill was enacted it was the first time in the history of this land that any political power had undertaken, by legal enactment, to create and establish two differentclasses and descriptions of currency in this country or coin of different values. It said by the passage of that bill that a depreciated currency bearing upon its face the imprint of its inferiority, declared to be comparatively valueless by the Government that uttered it, was good enough to pay the laborer that toils in your fields from sun to sun. It was good enough to proffer in payment of the services of your miner that delved in the bowels of the earth for a scanty subsistence for wife and children; it was good enough to cancel all private obligations between individual citizens; it was good enough to pay the widow and the orphan child of the soldier who gave his blood and life upon the battle fields of his country [applause]—but it was not good enough to find its way into the silk-lined pocket of the holder of the bond. [Great applause.] He who was to receive the money that was coined from the sweat and blood of the laboring and producing classes of this country was sheltered and shielded from the reception of the worthless trash.

When that was done, it put a stigma upon the currency of this Government, as I believe in the face of the Constitution of the land, which it thrust upon the people as a legal tender for their obligations. It was not, I beg you to remember, if there be any among you who are not enamored by the greenback currency, a Democratic currency. It was issued and uttered by a Congress more than two-thirds Republican. The bill received the approval of a Republican President, and it became a law during Republican rule. A test case was made and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the unconstitutionality of the issue of this legal tender money was asserted, and the court of last resort upon this continent, the Supreme Court itself, decided against the constitutionality of the issue. What then? A Republican Congress set to work and they re-organized and packed the Supreme Court of the United States, as a pettyfogging lawyer would pack the jury in a police court for the acquittal of a criminal, in order that that decision might be reversed, and that this depreciated currency be made the medium of exchange under legal authority. But, my friends, that was not all. Under the provisions of that bill, whilst the interest upon those 5-20 bonds, which represented $1,600,000,000 of the bonded debt of this country, was to be paid in coin, the principal of the bond itself was to be paid in currency. Seven years went by, from 1862 to 1869, seven years after that contract had been fully executed, seven years after these bonds had passed into the hands of the purchaser, and then it was that, not content with the discrimination as to the payment of that interest, the holders of these securities demanded of a Republican Congress the passage of another bill, which declared that the principal of that bond, as well as its interest, should be paid in coin. It was passed, and in the passage of that act no man will be bold enough to deny, that without consideration to support it, either in law, in equity in conscience or in good morals, that Republican Congress which enacted it put into the pockets of the bondholder five hundred and eighteen millions of money that never belonged to him, and a debt upon the back of the taxpayer of this land of five hundred and eighteen millions of money that he never owed. [Great applause.]

In the meantime, the aggregate wealth of the East has been exempt from every species of taxation. An income law had been passed, and it seemed to have been passed by accident or mistake, for immediately upon discovering its operation, and as soon as it was ascertained that the operation of that income tax would force the aggregate wealth of the country to bear something like its just proportion of the burdens of the Government, upon its demand that law was repealed. But the aggregate wealth represented by the securities of the Government had been exempt from every species of taxation. The holders of these securities did not then, have not since and do not now contribute one dollar to the support of your National, your State or your municipal government. [Applause.] Not a single cent of taxation has he paid or does he pay to build up public roads or maintain your public schools. They had gone over into a sacred fund upon which the tax-gatherer was not allowed to lay his sacreligious hands. But that was not all. They passed what was known as the demonetizing silver bill, by which they struck down the only coin of the land. In whose interest, I beg you to tell me, was that law enacted? Silver had been a coin on an exact equality with gold from the foundation of your government. The very day that that bill of 1869 was passed, making the principal of the bond payable in coin, silver was as much coin as gold, and commanded a higher premium in the money markets of your country. The Government of the United States is the producer of nearly sixty-two per cent. of all the silver products of the world. England is the producer of more than fifty per cent. of the gold product of the world. We had the right to pay these bonds originally in currency; after the repudiation of that right we still retained the right to pay them either in gold or silver. But the great bonanzas of the Northwest were being discovered. It was plain to every one that by reason of this influx of silver metal it was to depreciate compared with gold. It was surely not to the interests of the Government that the metal she commanded and controlled should be stricken down and she be denied the right to cancel her debts in it. It was surely to the benefit and advantage of nobody except the holder of the obligation that the gold was left as the sole representative of value; but it was done, and the advantage was received.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

After that, when this country had not yet recovered from the throes of its severest financial panic, close upon the heels of the disastrous year of 1873, you saw them selecting the most inopportune of all inopportune times to declare, not that this Government would redeem its currency by the payment of coin—I take it that there was not a man within this land who ever doubted that—but declared that upon a given day and at a fixed time, every atom of paper currency in circulation amongst our people should be redeemable in gold. It may be said that there are those of my party, who as the term and appearances are construed, are harder moneyed men than I; I have no concealments to make from the people of this or any other section; I am just this hard-moneyed and no harder—I do not want this country filled with an irredeemable surplus quantity of depreciated paper. [Applause.] I do not want one dollar of the circulating medium amongst my people that is not an exact and equal value with anybody's gold. [Great Applause.] But I do want, in bringing about that equity, no forced contraction, no forced resumption, no effort upon the part of the Government itself to dishonor its own currency by refusing to receive it for its own debts. [Long and continued applause.]

I say that it is not fair, I say that it is not manly, nor is it honest for any man to denounce a currency because it fails to represent a gold standard in value, when the very government that put it into existance has sunk upon its frontlet its print of depreciation. I say more, there never has been a time in the last four years since that forced resumption bill was passed in 1875, declaring that in 1879, upon the 1st of January, this Government would resume specie payment—I say that without resorting to forced resumption or forced contraction, which follows as a consequence—but it was in the power of the Republican party, then in possession of this Government, to have restored that legal tender to par with gold. If the Government had taken its own brand off it, if the Government had said to the foreign importing merchants, I am ready to receive for my dues the money that I force my citizens to take for their obligations, that I force my laborer to receive for his toil, that I force the widow and child of my soldier to take for the husband and father's blood, there never would have been any necessity either for contraction or resumption. [Long and continued applause.]

Here we have the financial history of the parties. Measure its purposes by its results. These things could not have happened by accident. It was the product of design. Tell me if you may where is to be found the section in your country, from your lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seabord; tell me, if you can, the spot where within the last five years, the value of your property, real or personal, has not shrunken from 30 to 60 per cent. Your resources with which your debts are to be cancelled, have been cut in half and one-half destroyed; and the debt in the meantime has not been paid, but has been enhanced and increased. In the suffering that has overtaken your people in the absence of that trade that used to whiten the oceans of the earth; crumbling fortunes that dot its pathway, you may mark the track of the party that is in power; you may read it on the brows of strong men; in the tears of suffering women, and in the heartfelt pleadings of hungry childhood, and you may hear it re-echoed in the fierce mutterings of the labor strikes, and in those social upheavals that in the last eighteen months have rung with such volumes through the streets of our great cities. [Applause.]

Time-Proof Teeth.

The teeth may be rendered time-proof by brushing them daily with Sozodont. No tartar can encrust them, no canker effect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if this pure and delicious dentifrice is faithfully used to the exclusion of every other preparation.

Mutilated furniture is made perfect with Spalding's Glue. TTS&W

CHIEF JUSTICE AGNEW.

An Open Letter to the People of Pennsylvania.

His Exposure of the Cameron-Quay Conspiracy to Defeat his Nomination.

The Supreme Judgeship Made the Turning Point of a Corrupt Bargain.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette of October 26.]

PITTSBURGH, October 25, 1878.

To the Editors of the Commercial Gazette:

GENTLEMEN.—I send you for publication an address to the people of Pennsylvania. I think I can confidently claim this at your hands as an act of justice.

This paper has been prepared for several weeks, but after exhibiting it to friends, has been withheld from publication in the belief, if no attack should be made upon me in the press, that it had better await the end of the campaign. The appearance of articles in the *Leader* and *Dispatch* leave me no alternative now, lest the same ignorance of facts which elicited the article in the *Dispatch* especially, may lead others into similar mistakes and unfavorable criticisms. Respectfully,

DANIEL AGNEW.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The time has come when I can no longer silently suffer my position before the public to be misconstrued. I cannot delay explanation until after the election, lest it be then characterized as an excuse. The remarkable silence of the entire Republican press in the State, which has not even informed its patrons of what the Greenback press has willingly admitted to be my attitude, authorizes me to ask now, as a right, what its voluntary justice has not heretofore accorded. The duty is the more imperious, when I have indubitable authority that Chairman Quay has stated he gave instructions for studied silence.

I therefore say, I have not sought or accepted a nomination to the Supreme Bench from any party or class; and when the truth is presently told, it will be seen that even before the Republican Convention my candidacy was nominal only.

In July, 1877, Mr. Quay, my townsman and neighbor, and the present Chairman of the Republican State Committee, asked my intention as to the Judgeship in 1878. I stated my wife's aversion, because of my prolonged absences, and my own indifference. He said this should not be known, as it would beget complications if it were understood I would be out of the field, and suggested to me to announce no conclusion until the Harrisburg court in May or June. Believing this to be reasonable I acquiesced.

About ten days after Judge Sterrett's defeat in November Lewis Z. Mitchell, Esq., a leading member of the Butler bar, came to my room at the Monongahela House, holding in his hand an *Evening Leader*, containing an editorial headed, "Judge Sterrett's Future," and asked me if I sanctioned it. In substance it proposed Judge Sterrett for my place and read me out by reason of age. I believed that it was intended to forestall public opinion, even before the tears of defeat were dried upon the cheeks. Mr. Mitchell, Democrat, stated it to be the intention of the Butler bar to support me. During the same term I had numerous calls from eminent gentlemen of the bar of the surrounding counties, asking me to be a candidate.

AGNEW'S CONFERENCES WITH STERRETT.

I had been a warm friend of Judge Sterrett's election, undoubted by him when he doubted another, and I felt it due to both to have a frank understanding, resolving to inform him of my probable course, if I found him anxious to renew the contest after a severe defeat. Next morning I sought him—told him of the *Leader* article, and said the newspapers were likely to bring us into conflict. He denied *personal* knowledge, but went no further. I tried to continue the subject, but met reticence so forbidding I desisted. I still cherished the purpose of befriending Judge Sterrett, declaring to Judge Hice, Col. John M. Sullivan and to members of my family, my intention to resign before my term expired if I found it necessary to secure his nomination by an appointment.

Another opportunity occurred to Judge Sterrett when we met in consultation in Philadelphia, on the 4th of January, 1878. I mentioned to Judge Mercur my effort at Pittsburgh, hoping he might communicate it to Judge Sterrett. The latter called at my room in the Continental to say good-bye, and I tried to revive the subject, but without effect. He has never since broken his silence, but has pursued his purpose until he reached a nomination by means I shall state. I did not claim title to the succession, though opposed by no other candidate, my presence in the field excluding a contest, as was the judgment of Mr. Quay in July. But I did expect of Judge Sterrett an open and friendly understanding, especially as my mind was filled with generous resolves towards him.

THE CAMERON COILS BEGIN TO DRAW.

These facts have the benefit of legal evidence, in communicating to others before conflict—as lawyers say, *ante litem motam*. Their number and respectability preclude doubt or denial. In November, after my return home, a member of the Beaver bar pressed me to permit him to announce me as a candidate. This was inconsistent with the course prescribed in July, and embarressed me, and I put him off. Yet being friendly and persistent, I concluded an *editorial* would not commit me fully; but not wishing it to embarrass me too much by beginning at home. I wrote to a friend in Harrisburg, in order that it might be suggested there first. The subsequent extensive notoriety given to it at Lancaster I am not responsible for and regretted especially some letters written thence without my knowledge.

QUAY'S RECORDERSHIP AT STAKE.

Soon after my arrival in Philadelphia I found adverse combinations forming of the interests of Philadelphia, Luzerne, Allegheny and other counties, for the purpose of controlling the Republican Convention, to the benefit of an United States Senator, a Governor and a Supreme Judge. Mr. Quay had his heart set upon the Recordership of Philadelphia. There were questions as to the constitutional protection of the office, eligibility, residence, &c. The office being liable to repeal when obtained, his interest coincided with the Senator's in securing the Legislature, or failing in that, the election of the Governor and requiring a two-third vote. To be just to him I must say, I did not doubt his *personal* friendship (of years standing) but his own interest was stronger than mine. I could bring no political influence. Allegheny could bring eighteen votes. At at early day I had requested him to inform me of anything adverse. Seizing upon this, on the 19th of February he informed me that the canvass for the Gubernational and Senatorial nominations were assuming a shape, which in connection with Sterrett's candidacy would render my nomination extremely doubtful. I was aware of this from other sources, and had been informed of *his* declaration, that I did not desire to be in the field; a breach, as I considered, of our understanding in July. Therefore in my reply of February 21, after thanking him for the information, I said—which, interpreted, means I am to be *slated* aside for the benefit of Cameron, Hoyt & Co., to obtain Sterett's friends in Allegheny, Philadelphia and the Juniata region. I shall not at this time enumerate or characterize the movements of the combination of which I was informed, but may say they included a plan to displace me in the Oil Regions (as to which see editorial—"Supreme Judgeship"—in the *Press* of March 22nd, timed to suit a lawsuit of oil men before my friend Judge McJunkin, in Butler, and bearing immediate fruit).

QUAY CAPTURING ALLEGHENY DELEGATES.

Another matter came to my *precious* knowledge (as the chairman knows)—the plan to capture the Allegheny delegates and prevent opposition by a display of apparent courtesy to Judge Sterrett. He lent himself to it, and appointed among others, a renowned Pittsburgh attorney, whose manipulation of the Convention became conspicuous. To veil the secret, the newspapers gave out that the delegates were divided seven, six and five on the candidates for Governor—the vote was solid for Hoyt.

These furtive and unfriendly machinations produced some irritation, leading me to say, among others to the Chairman, that I would not be *pushed* aside by such means. But after my arrival at home in April, I concluded not to be affected by them, and to announce my intention, as before stated, in May or June. I was again anticipated and defeated, by the extraordinary call of the Convention for the 15th of May, dictated by the fear of a crumbling combination.

THE CHIEF RECOILS ON HIS BEAVER BETRAYERS.

Another circumstance intervened. I had scarcely reached Harrisburg, when I was followed by a Beaver delegate. He called at Mr. Espy's on Sunday, the 5th of May, in company with Mr. Quay, and to my surprise asked me whether I intended to be a candidate before the Convention. He was the same gentleman who had announced me, who as a delegate was instructed to support me, whom I had frequently seen at home, and to whom I had not intimated my intentions. The *animus* of the visit I instantly interpreted from his company, his haste to follow me, and the evident source of his nquiry. I was irritated, and in language neither misunderstood, said I would stand if I did not get two votes in the Convention—repeating it—"if I did not get ten votes," and in truth I did not expect any, except in two or three counties, besides my own, where personal friends had interested themselves.

HOW NEAR THE RING WAS TO DEFEAT.

Such is the history of a candidacy in form, but without substance. I made no canvass, sought no support, formed no leagues, had no organ, commissioned no leader and paid no rewards. Yet, to my surprise, I found a strength of support, a warmth of feeling, and a harmony of results in disjointed action totally unanticipated, and more dear to my heart that a nomination, proving that the true Republican party was with me. Indeed, so strong was the feeling found to be, that it was proposed at noon of the 14th of May, at the house of the Senator, to change the programme; and at night it was feared that the "slate" was broken. Mine was no set up case. This cannot be affirmed of my opponent, who, having king and castle, set up his own pawns upon the board.

AGNEW'S POSITION AS A CANDIDATE.

As to my nomination by the National Committee, the matter is well understood by that party, and has been published in its newspapers. I was not a candidate before the Convention or the Committee. I refused to commit myself to accept, declined positively a member of the Committee, and also to answer letters interrogating me, and refused to be interviewed. I have not been notified of my nomination or asked to accept. On the contrary leading Nationals have told me there is no intention to call for acceptance. They say my nomination was *non*partizan made upon my record as a Judge, with a full knowledge that I am a Republican. On this footing alone they support me. I am therefore in no degree responsible for my position either as a rejected candidate of the Republican party or as the announced nominee of the National Committee, and I have never offered myself as an independent candidate; while the office itself is above money theories and partisan contest. I am in the field *nolens volens*, by the acts of others, including the Prohibition Convention, and by no act of my own, directly or indirectly. On what ground, therefore, am I set up as in opposition to the Republican party? When it is said it is my duty to repudiate the National party what disclaimer can I make? I have not accepted or recognized their nomination, and *they* have not tendered it to me. They support me of their own accord, on my character and services as a Judge. Shall I offensively call them names, and tell free citizens they are unfit to vote for me, of their free will? I know no rule of conduct, moral, political, manly or genteel, which commands me to treat them with discourtesy, or with opprobium, when they, without partizanship, generously approve of my judicial life and services, and desire to trust me again. On the contrary a man of right feelings must regard the vote in their convention and committee (the latter unanimous) as a tribute of high value, entitled to my thanks, instead of my reproaches.

THE PROHIBITION NOMINATION.

And what rule shall be applied to the Prohibitionists? Shall I insult them also? Shall I tell *them* they are too insignificant to notice? Who are they that proclaim my duty to the Republican party? The people? No, they were for me. Am I to be reproached by those who disappointed the people, by using a defeated candidate to control the votes of the second county in the State? To *them*, to *him*, I owe no duty. I hold myself wholly absolved from the defeat of any one, unless it can be shown that I owe a duty to submit to a selfish cabal, and bow to a reticent rival.

AGNEW'S POLITICAL POSITION DEFINED.

In regard to my political standing no man can mistake. Forty years consistency has marked it well; and when Whigs in 1854 entered a secret conclave to proscribe foreigners and Catholics, I publicly repelled the wrong to manhood and religion. But as a Judge I have never consciously suffered partisan feeling to influence my decisions, not hesitating to pronounce the highest executive officer in the State in contumacy when he wrongfully set himself up against law, the administration of justice, and the highest welfare of the State. I began my study of law and government under the late Judge Baldwin, in his day one of the great defenders of American labor and popular rights. The impressions of youth ripend into the convictions of manhood, and I have ever maintained the duty of a nation to guard its labor against all invasions at home and abroad, just as it protects its soil. Yet is it not the insensate earth which commands the patriot's heart, but the interests of those who live and labor upon it, and by their production make their own comforts and wealth. I have always been a protectionist.

The right of the people, as secured by the Declaration of Rights, it has been my endeavor judiciallly to enforce regardless of combined influence, wealth, power and opposition. Let the record speak. In the field, by the acts of others, I have asked nothing, assumed nothing, expected nothing. Yet if the PEOPLE choose to vote for me, theirs is the right, not mine the responsibility. If not, I am content.

The attempt of June last, made upon me, in charity I have not noticed, and shall not unless pursued by detraction. The actors understand me.

DANIEL AGNEW.

ANANIAS ANDERSON.

The Celebrated Potter Witness Bid in by John Sherman, again Turns Tail.

[Washington Post.]

Jim Anderson, who swore so voluminously before the Potter committee, has gone over to the enemy body, boots and breeches, and sold out to John Sherman. Some weeks ago Anderson was prowling about Washington demanding pay from certain Democrats for the testimony he gave before the investigating committee. The man to whom he made this demand told him very plainly that they were not engaged in that sort of business, whereupon "Jeems" swore vengeance, and said he would get even. He claimed that he had rendered the Democratic party great service by exposing the rascality of the visiting statesman, and that he ought to be rewarded. He asked for $2,500, saying he wanted to buy a chicken and fruit farm in Louisiana. As proof of his effort to blackmail, the following letter, written to a gentleman of this city, is given:

INDIANAPOLIS, September 27, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR—I wrote you last week, upon my arrival, but as yet have had no reply. I wish you would attend to that matter at once and let me hear from you by a night dispatch. I have an opportunity of making an excellent investment in fancy chickens here, but don't wish to do so until I know definitely what will be done. Should you see Sypher, write me the result of your conference. Ask ——— if he thinks he could work me into the *Sentinel* office, should I desire to stay here, or, what is better, on the New Orleans *Democrat*. Am determined to go South, should nothing occur to upset my plans. Let me hear from you as soon as possible. Truly, &c.

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Care Mrs. Lina Brian, No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall.

To ———.

As stated he got nothing but plain talk from the Democrats, so he promptly opened negotiations with John Sherman through an employe of the Treasury Department. Sherman bid immediately and got Anderson, who has made an affidavit to the effect that all he swore to before the Potter Committee was false; that there was a conspiracy among Democrats to ruin John Sherman, and he (Anderson) was tempted to swear as he did by offers of heavy bribes. This affidavit was turned over to Sherman's attorneys, who pretend they will lay it before the District Grand Jury for the purpose of indicting certain Democrats who took a leading part in getting up the investigation. It is hardly probable that any Grand Jury will be so weak as to find an indictment on Anderson's testimony, and even if such a jury could be found, John Sherman is the last man who would bring this Louisiana business before the court.

[By Associated Press.]

SHERMAN CONSIDERS HIMSELF VINDICATED.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Senator Sherman says of James E. Anderson's retraction: "He had always been satisfied that the truth of history would, in the end, fully vindicate him from all charges and aspersions in the matter of the so-called Sherman letter, and he would prefer to assist, rather than to delay or obstruct, a thorough examination into all the facts."

WHAT KELLOGG SAYS.

DES MOINES, IA., October 26.—Senator Kellogg passed through the city to-day, coming from Omaha. A reporter of the *State Register* interviewed him and called his attention to the interview published in the Indianapolis *Herald*, coming from James E. Anderson. The Senator said:

"Yes; I was quite amused when I glanced over the dispatches and saw that. We didn't know what hole Anderson would crawl out of next, and although we expected him most anywhere, this particular place, time and circumstance makes it a surprise. His story is the talk of a man in his cups. If he has said anything like this it was in his cups. There is no letter; there is nothing in what he says about it, nor anything else in that dispatch except, perhaps, what he relates of Sypher, who was his counsel. I understand they have had a falling out. He may be disclosing some of the things which passed between him and Sypher.

Putting on Style.

[Virginia City Chronicle.]

There is an ingenious Comstocker who, whenever he goes down to San Fransisco, stuffs his valise with empty champagne bottles. He then gets a room at the Palace Hotel for $1.50 a day, and whenever a visitor sends up a card he piles the empty bottles around the door, so as to give the impression that he has just been indulging in an expensive revel. If the visitor makes any remark about the bottles he replies:

"The Governor and some of his friends were just in, and of course I had to set up the wine; but I enjoy a quiet cocktail with a friend much better than all their hollow display. Let's go down and get a regular old fashioned drink, all by ourselves."

The Next House.

[Washington Post.]

The figures of the next House, as generally conceded, will stand as follows:

Democrats	172
Republicans	105
Greenbackers, Nationals, etc	16
Democratic plurality	67
Democratic majority over all	51

From the very best data available at headquarters, it is confidently calculated that these figures will not be changed to the extent of more than five or six either way by the returns of the election next Tuesday week.

Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and today the discoverers of the great medecine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. TTS.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1878

TO OUR WEEKLY READERS.

The issues of the canvass, and the duty of every Democrat, on Tuesday next, have been so thoroughly discussed in this paper that little remains to be said except to urge every Democrat to vote himself, and see that his neighbors vote. The prospects of success have increased within the last ten days to such an extent that victory is within our grasp. That victory means the downfall of Cameronism in Pennsylvania. One vote may elect a member of the Legislature and his vote may decide the Senatorship. Work and vote.

THE Republican card of brag was played too soon, and has run out already. Judge AGNEW's letter, and the appearance of a political revolution in Philadelphia, has changed the complexion of the campaign within five days. We hear most encouraging accounts from the Northwestern part of the State. Chief Justice AGNEW's Republican friends, by the hundreds, will vote to smash the CAMERON-QUAY-HOYT slate. The success by large majorities of ROSS and AFRICA on the Democratic State ticket is assured, and DILL and FERTIG will not be far behind, and will make the landing. The Republicans are badly discouraged. They have been talking of withdrawing STERRETT and putting up Chief Justice AGNEW, but that won't save them, even if it was practicable. Boss ERRETT was yesterday figuring on a majority of 160! which is as good as confessing a defeat. It only needs for Democrats to devote the remaining days of the campaign to vigorous work in perfecting their organization and arrangements for election day, and a glorious victory will be their reward. Work, work, work!

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Recorder steal (voted for by all the Republican members from Allegheny county) has yielded to Chairman QUAY, in the six months he has had it, the snug sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, not one penny of which has gone into the State Treasury. This is at the rate of seventy thousand dollars a year. It is generally believed that QUAY entered into a contract, before he got this ten-years' office, that the first year's receipts should be applied to the CAMERON campaign. He could well afford to do so. Paying sixty thousand dollars bonus for a six hundred thousand dollar job is a safe investment. But the feeling the legalized robbery of the Recorder bill, and the fleecing of the small merchants and traders under it, has created in Philadelphia, rather indicates that it may turn out a poor investment for the Recorder's party however much it may operate to Recorder QUAY's pecuniary advantage. Its rascally character is the theme at all meetings, and most of the Republican Legislative candidates have been forced to pledge themselved to vote for its repeal—pledges which of course they will break. HOYT and HARTRANFT have both endeavored to pacify the discordant elements, but have succeeded very badly. Philadelphia is a hard city to stir up politically; every thing there moves in ruts, and it is difficult to get the people out of a fixed way of voting. In this respect it is peculiar among American cities; but the indications are the unconstitutional, audacious, thieving Recorder job has made a revolution certain.

Chief Justice AGNEW exposes in his open letter to the people, the fact of QUAY's anxiety to secure a Legislature that would refuse to repeal the job, and failing in that a Governor who would veto a repealing bill. This HOYT will assuredly do if he is elected, for he would hardly throw over the agency and the agent through which the corruption funds of the campaign were realized. The Chief Justice in his exposure of the CAMERON-HOYT-QUAY-STERRETT conspiracy, says:

"Mr. Quay had his heart set upon the Recordership of Philadelphia. There were questions as to constitutional protection of the office, eligibility, residence, &c. The office being liable to repeal when obtained, his interest coincided with the Senator's in securing the Legislature, or failing in that, the election of the Governor and requiring a two-third vote."

The patriotic and unselfish QUAY is running his campaign mainly to care for number one. This Chief Justice AGNEW clearly demonstrates. QUAY did not scruple to betray his townsman, the Chief Justice, to barricade his job. If he gets a CAMERON Legislature the Recorder job will stand. If HOYT is elected and the Legislature is anti-CAMERON, a repealing law will be vetoed. He has two strings to his bow. The average political wire-puller like QUAY, will do a great many knavish acts for the certainty of $60,000 a year for ten years, and this QUAY is daily demonstrating.

HONEST MONEY, GREENBACKS, AND CAMERONISM.

Of all the sham pretences we have ever read of, is that of the *Gazette*, protesting against a Greenback currency, and logically of course insisting on an exclusively National Bank currency on the ground that the principle on which the Greenbacks are issued will entail "a fearful price," "in the corruptions of politicians—their seizure of office, and their schemes of personal emoluments." This from a CAMERON organ, engaged in boosting with all its ability, by fair means and foul, the CAMERON dynasty in the State, is unparalleled in the way of impudent cant and humbug. It is on a par with $60,000 Recorder QUAY's campaign for "honest money," covering an alliance with Greenbackers, and even rank Communists, in Congressional districts, as in CURTIN's and RANDALL's, wherever he can patch up a coalition. Or with his padlocking DON CAMERON's lips against any expression on the finance question.

This last is the striking incident of the canvass and causes much speculation. The purpose of it is obvious. DON CAMERON in the Senate voted for the Silver bill in all its stages, and this measure is denounced by the "honest money" zealots as rank repudiation—worse, in fact, than the issue of greenbacks, because the bullion in the dollar is of less value by twelve or fourteen cents than the face of the greenback. CAMERON also voted with VOORHEES, EWING, THURMAN, WALLACE, and others, for a favorite measure of their's prohibiting JOHN SHERMAN from retiring or cancelling greenbacks. This in its effects is a virtual repeal of the resumption act, and CAMERON voted for it. There can be no resumption if the treasury is required to pay out at one window the greenbacks it redeems at another. Further, on the bill squarely repealing the resumption law, DON CAMERON sat in his seat dumb as a log, and refused to vote. Under QUAY's instinctions he dodged.

This is the man put forward, with padlocked lips as to his present views, by $60,000-QUAY as the Senatorial champion of "honest money" in Pennsylvania. The sham is disgusting. But the reason is not hard to get at. QUAY's idea is the Greenbackers will hold the balance of power in the Legislature, and that with the aid of his money, and after the family fashion, DON CAMERON can buy up enough of them, with the Republican vote, to secure his return to the Senate. There is nothing in his record why Greenbackers should not vote for CAMERON. And in fact, we have greater apprehensions of CAMERON's election in this way than any other. Another thing: We have on the most satisfactory authority, the evidence that one of CAMERON's agents, R. P. NEVIN of the *Leader*, made propositions to a Democratic legislative candidate, in a close district in this county, who is supported by Democrats and Nationals, that if he would give a pledge to vote for CAMERON in case his vote was necessary to CAMERON's election to the United States Senate, his election would be made a certainty.

This exposes the game of the CAMERON faction. In this case the proposition was rejected with an emphasis that startled the extraordinary and marketable reformer of the *Leader*; but he did not give it up and sought to bring other influences to bear to secure the pledge, and in one instance brought to our knowledge, was sternly rebuked by a third party for his intermeddling.

DUFF AND ERRETT AND THE TARIFF.

It seems as if the suggestion of the word "tariff," to a Republican paper in this region was provocation for misrepsentation or downright falsehood. As for instance, this from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

Every mechanic and artisan, engaged in any branch of business affected by the tariff, who votes for a Democratic candidate for Congress, votes to destroy the very means by which he lives. No man who works in iron, steel, leather, glass, or in fact in almost any mechanical employment, should fail to remember that his prosperity depends largely upon the protective system, which can only be maintained by the Republican party.

The only reductions made in the tariff, from the high protective and revenue rates of war times, have been by the Republican party when in control of every department of the Government. In 1869-70, with GRANT as President and a two-thirds majority in both branches of Congress, the Republicans, at the dictation of New York importers and Western free trade Republicans, and in opposition to the protests of all parties in Pennsylvania and other manufacturing States, reduced the duties on Pennsylvania staples of production as ollows:

On pig iron the duty was *reduced* $3 36 per ton.

On railroad iron the duty was *reduced* $1 34 per ton.

On sheet iron the duty was *reduced* $3 37 per ton.

On steel the duty was *reduced* $10 30 per ton.

On bituminous coal the duty was *reduced* fifty cents per ton.

On window glass the duty was *reduced twenty cents* per hundred pounds.

On cotton goods the duty was *reduced* one-half cent per yard. There were also reductions on wool, woolen goods, etc,

We have time and again challenged the *Gazette's* attention to these figures, showing the action of its own party, when in supreme control of affairs, but it falls back invariably, as it will now, on QUAY's convenient policy of silence.

As to a "vote for a Democratic candidate for Congress," by a workingman, being a vote to destroy the tariff, we point to the fact that at the last session of Congress, when the WOOD tariff bill was threatened, so inefficient and useless was our CAMERON Ring Congressman, Boss ERRETT, that JAMES H. HOPKINS, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress against ERRETT, at the request of Pittsburgh manufacturers, repaired to Washington, to replace, by his capacity and influence, ERRETT's utter incapacity and lack of influence. This was a certificate that HOPKINS, the defeated candidate, (by the concerted action of these same manufacturers) had greater influence in Congress than ERRETT, the Congressman elected. It was a humiliation for the Boss, but the salary and mileage made him contented. The monotony of his life of officeholding was not interfered with. Who can doubt that in the next Congress—Democratic in both its branches—Colonel DUFF will be able to do more for our manufacturers and mechanics than ERRETT, whose incapacity has been so publicly conceded. The knowledge will accompany Boss ERRETT to Washington, that he attempted to use the Ohio river improvement as a political job, in the interest of his patron CAMERON, and this fact will be fatal to his usefulness in a Democratic House. He will be a bump on a log, and a surly one at that.

The *Gazette* winds up its tariff blast with this inexcusable misstatement:

Democratic candidates for Congress, who announce themselves as tariff men, however sincere they may be personally, are governed by their party caucuses and party necessities, and never can be depended on when the pinch comes.

The WOOD tariff bill of last session was defeated by Democratic votes cast against it. Republican opposition would have been of no avail but for the votes of the Democratic Congressmen from Pennsylvania and other States. Anybody with an ounce of brains knows that protection is in no sense a partizan issue, but simply and purely a geographical or sectional one. It is the planting and agricultural States against the manufacturing.

CAMERON CRIMES AGAINST THE BALLOT BOX.

A registry of 158,914 votes in New York, where there is a quarter of a million more population than there is in Philadelphia, is denounced as excessive, and fraudulently so; but a registry of over 180,000 in Philadelphia is either defended or excused by party organs as not a deliberate attempt upon the purity of the ballot-box. The *Times* says that after the most exhaustive efforts shall have been made in Philadelphia to purge the registry, there must remain on it not less than from twenty to twenty-five thousand fictitious or fraudulent names. This is the reliance of the CAMERON managers for the election of HOYT. In Pittsburgh the same system of fraudulent registration has been put in operation, and in several wards the Democratic Committee has evidence of fraudulent registration running over one hundred names in a single ward. In some hotels, the assessors have put down the names of twenty or thirty persons who have no existence, and are designed to cover attempts at fraudulent voting, on tax receipts with which "Judge" FETTERMAN's Committee is well provided. Some of the scalawags engaged in this business of preparing for frauds on the ballot-box will be brought up with a short turn, and the exposure will discredit names of individuals of position and prominence. It is absurd to talk as we hear some persons do, "Oh, no, there will be no systematized attempts at frauds in this city.' We tell them the preparations have already been made, the repeaters engaged, the registration lists fixed, and the tax receipts provided. The courts do not appear disposed to act with promptness, but seem inclined to evade their duty, or by postponing it make any show of performing it fruitless of results. The exposures made in the Seventh ward aldermanic contest, mark the character of some of the election officers put in charge of the ballot boxes by the ring managers, *not* to guard the sanctity of the suffrage but to *aid* in stuffing the ballot box, polling illegal votes, or making false counts.

If five hundred or a thousand dollars thrown into a doubtful legislative district, will secure a CAMERON vote in the Legislature, does any one doubt the money will be provided and the fraudulent votes polled? It is a principle of political education in the CAMERON ranks—we do not say Republican, but among the ring wirepullers—that cheating at the elections, either by false registration, false counting or illegal voting, is not a crime against society and government, but only "a good joke" on political opponents. In the second, third and fourth legislative districts, and in the two Senatorial districts, the Republican Committees have their plans laid, and the money and men provided, to overrule the anti-CAMERON majority in those districts by fraud, and return CAMERON members to the Legislature.

—We print on our first page an exposure of a proposed CAMERON fraud on the ballot box in Pittsburgh, quite in keeping with the voting operations of that corrupt gang in Philadelphia, and with their achievements in Harrisburg, in buying up legislatures, and by the QUAY-HOYT-STERRETT conspiracy, controlling the late Republican State Convention to the most outrageous schemes of public plunder. This exposure should put our Democratic friends on their guard, and induce them to take the most effective measures to check the expected flow of repeaters from other States. The CAMERONS in their forty years of connection with politics in this State have never been known to stop at any crime to accomplish their aims and they will not do so now in the crisis of their fate. The exposure puts Boss ERRETT and the CAMERON County Committee in an ugly predicament, and is a little harder on "Judge" FETTERMAN than his employment of negro ruffians to break up a recent public meeting.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Since the Democrats obtained control of the National House of Representatives in 1875, they have succeeded in saving to the people of the United States, against the efforts of a Republican Senate, nearly $100,000,000, and this fact can be shown in a very few lines and from the figures compiled at the Treasury Department for the guidance of disbursing and accounting officers. Below is a table, made from the digest of annual appropriations, prepared and published by the Treasury Department. This table shows the aggregate amount of money appropriated during the three years the Democrats have been in majority in the House, and a comparison is made between those three years and the three years next preceding, when the Republicans had full possession of all the departments of the government. Let the people, without regard to party, scrutinize the following figures:

Appropriations by Republicans for the three years ending June 30, 1876:

Forty-second Congress, third session.	$172,290,701
Forty-third Congress, first session....	165,017,758
Forty-third Congress, second session.	147,714,041
Totals.....	$475,033,400

Appropriations by Democrats for the three years ending June 30, 1879:

Forty-fourth Congress, first session....	$124,122,011
Forty-fourth Congress, second session.....	88,356,983
Forty fifth Congress, first and second sessions.....	172,016,809
Total.....	$384,495,803

During the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress no appropriation was made for the army, but the necessary appropriation was voted at the called session of the Forty-fifth Congress. This will explain the smallness of the appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and the apparent increase in those made for the current fiscal year. The above figures show that the net saving to the people of the United States by the Democrats during the three years for which they are held responsible is, $90,537,597, or an annual average saving of over $30,000,000. Republicans may find fault with the details of this great accomplishment, but there stands the general result, and the people are perfectly competent to pronounce judgment. The Democrats may have done some foolish things and perhaps committed blunders since they assumed political control of the House of Representatives, but they deserve full credit for saving, in three years, over $90,000,000 to the American people. That is the base money value of their economy. What it is morally worth in putting a stop to the official extravagance and peculation so prevalent under the last regime is beyond the power of ordinary computation.

FINANCIAL ISSUES.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

Greenbacks gradually substituted for National Bank notes;

A currency of Government paper, gold and silver, all of equal legal tender value;

Opposition to contraction or resumption by force of arbitrary law; leave the equalization of coin and paper to the legitimate operations of trade and business;

A supply of Government paper currency equal to the demands of business; by making it inter-convertible with bonds bearing a low rate of interest. This will regulate the amount, by increasing it when the demands of business are large, and retiring it when the demand slackens.

THE REPUBLICAN IDEA.

The retirement of the greenback currency, leaving the paper circulation exclusively within the control of the National Banks;

The demonetization of silver again, by robbing it of its legal tender value;

Gold the single standard of values, regulating all other values;

Forced contraction of the circulating medium and resumption of specie payments; even if we have to borrow the money to resume, as JOHN SHERMAN has been doing to the extent of $120,000,000 since March, 1877.

The retirement of the non-interest bearing debt (greenbacks) and the increase of the bonded interest bearing debt.

THE GREENBACK IDEA.

Excessive issues of legal tender Government paper, to be applied to all manner of jobs of internal improvement.

—This seems to us a fair statement of the ideas and purposes of the three parties, as to the future financial policy of the country. The Republican policy has already been condemned. The Democratic must prevail in the end, because the Greenback idea failing, as it assuredly will, all voters who are Greenbackers on principle, will unite with the Democracy in making their policy the permanent and fixed policy of the Government.

THE Oil Producers' Union has issued, an address to the people of the State, in view of the coming election, setting forth their grievances. The only recommendation made as to candidates is to vote for Chief Justice AGNEW, but we believe the Executive Committee of the Union has sent forth a brief appeal for votes for Mr. AFRICA for Secretary of Internal Affairs. His election is generally conceded. The address put forth by the Union declares, referring to the chief grievance in the refusal of the Legislature to redress their wrongs:

Year after year they have seen their representatives, whether from carelessness, ignorance or corruption, yielding themselves to the demands of corporations, some of them foreign to our State, as they are hostile to our interests.

Who has controlled the Legislature "year after year?" Who but the CAMERON Republican party. Who defeated the Free Pipe and anti-Discrimination bills last year? Who but the CAMERON-HOYT-QUAY combination exposed by Chief Justice AGNEW. Senator DILL, living remote from the oil regions defended and voted for their measures on principle, while HOYT's immediate representatives—legislators anxious and ready to do his bidding—voted against them. The power that passed the Philadelphia Recorder bill could have passed the Free Pipe and anti-Discrimination bills. That power was the CAMERON, HARTRANFT, HOYT, QUAY, combination. Their later anxiety to serve the oil producers is because they are after their votes. An oil producer who votes for HOYT in preference to DILL will richly merit the contempt with which the CAMERON men will meet their demands next winter at Harrisburg.

CANDIDATE HOYT has replied to committee of the Oil Producers' Union almost in terms repeating the views of Senator DILL previously given to the public. He has read Senator DILL's letter and now practically says to the oil men—"them's my sentiments," but DILL has the advantage of a legislative record that sustains his professions while HOYT has to be content with professions which were unthought of when the oil men were in the line of battle. The oil men have found the campaign most prolific in promises. They "pays their money and takes their choice," but they won't forget the action of the Republican Legislature last winter in voting down the measures on which they relied for relief.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS was very much pleased with his reception in Pittsburgh, as he had a right to be. It was an outpouring of honest people without machinery, or money or handbills. His allusion to the vote for TILDEN and HENDRICKS evoked an enthusiasm which can only have one interpretation: that it is so deep rooted in the minds of the four millions of voters that any further attempt to defraud them of their rights will be resisted by as many Democratic arms as there were Democratic ballots.

THE Parker *Daily*, independent in politics and one of the most influential journals in the oil region, recalls in an interesting article, printed elsewhere, Judge STERRETT's part in the controversy between the Standard and Conduit Companies in 1874, when the Judge secured an important triumph for the Standard monopoly by the readiness with which he threw aside his judicial robes to act as a Justice of the Peace and committing magistrate.

GENERAL MULHOLLAND of Philadelphia, in a pointed letter printed on our third page, reviews the preposterous circular of one ORR of the "Soldiers' League"—a CAMERON institution—claiming "that all the laws for the benefit of pensioners have been passed by a Republican Congress." This preposterous lie is fully exposed by the General. We commend the letter to Democratic and Republican soldiers.

THE two Senators from Luzerne, representing HOYT, opposed the Free Pipe Line bill, and every question which was for the interest of the oil men, and yet a number of oil producers are electioneering for HOYT against DILL, who gave his vote, his speech and every honest effort to this interest. The *Evening Telegraph* affects to represent the oil region and flaunts the name of HOYT and STONE. We do not believe their names will count for much up there.

ANY man calling himself an Irishman and a Catholic, or claiming to have been a Democrat and now making speeches for HOYT and the CAMERON crew who all took Know-Nothingism in the natural way, lays himself open to the charge of having CAMERON money in his pocket, or being one of the most perverse of his kind. We have seen one or two specimens but they don't amount to much.

THE apple crop this year is immense beyond precedent. Vast quantities are regularly shipped to Europe by steamer. The manifest of one vessel from New York last week showed that she carried 4,671 barrels, and all the outgoing European steamers are weighted with them. A Boston steamer took 5,000 barrels last Wednesday, the largest shipment of apples ever made from that port. Three steamship lines from Boston have engaged to carry more than 40,000 barrels, and the export from New York will reach an enormous and unprecedented total. If the fruit is carefully picked and selected and well packed, it reaches Europe in good condition and brings a fair profit to the sender. Apples ought to be plenty and cheap in England this autumn.

CAPTAIN ELI PARSONS of Williamsburg, S. C., was shot and killed at a late hour on Saturday night by Major John Woods. Woods and his wife recently got a divorce, and after the separation Parsons got very intimate with the madam. This excited the former husband's jealousy, and, going to a house where she and Parsons were enjoying a social evening together, he called the gentleman out. As Parsons opened the door, Woods fired, the ball taking effect in the bowels. As Parsons fell he exclaimed, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting!" The murderer has been arrested.

THE Greenback *Banner*, Fayette county organ of the Nationals, published at Brownsville, has dropped Col. McFarland, the nominee of the party for Congress, and supports Mr. Wise, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Wise is a lucky man. It is predicted that he will have a larger majority than was ever given to any of his Democratic predecessors. He travels on gravel trains and on foot through his district, and carries away the hearts of the "horny handed" voter.

MOORE, "the Parsee" writer in the New York *World*, considers the duty of sulphate of quinine—twenty per cent.—an auxiliary to the yellow fever's schemes. Quinine, he says, is too high in price, and so liable to adulteration that physicians fail in accomplishing the result intended by a properly prescribed dose. Two large firms who manufacture the drug, and are said to be worth some fifteen millions of dollars, make $700,000 a year by maintaining the present duty.

ROBERT F. HURLBUTT, Private Secretary to Governor Bishop of Ohio, until early in last September, died at the home of his father, at Beaver, Pa., on Sunday last. He left Columbus for St. Albans, Vt., September 5th, in the hope that he might get relief from the cancer in his jaw with which he was afflicted after the amputation of his tongue last spring. A week ago he went to the home of his father, at Beaver, to die.

CAMERON WORK.

Senator Don Investing Money Realized on His Army Mule Contracts.

Arranging for the Importation of Repeaters.

What the Republican Committee in Secret Session Did.

Boss Errett in the Plot to Bring Repeaters Here.

False Registrations in Most all the Wards to Help It Along.

The Desperate Measures of the Cameron Gang.

IMPORTING REPEATERS.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE PROPOSE TO IMPORT REPEATERS.

At a meeting of the Republican County (or Executive) Committee, held last week at its rooms, there were present besides Chairman Fetterman, a number of prominent members of the Committee and local politicians. While the Committee was in session, Russell Errett, candidate for Congress, entered the room, and submitting to the Committee a letter, said it contained matter that might interest the members. After doing this Mr. Errett left the room.

The letter was read, and it proved to be a proposition from an official connected with a Soldiers' Home in Ohio (our informant believes it is the one at Dayton), proposing to send on for the benefit of the Republican party fifty persons to vote in Pittsburgh or Allegheny county. The writer stated he had done this kind of work before for Republicans here, and fearing the party was in a tight place in Allegheny county at the coming election, he thought he might be of use to it. He requested information as to transportation and money for expenses.

Whether the letter was addressed to Russell Errett or not, our informant could not state.

The reading of this bold proposition to bring repeaters into the State was not met, as would be expected, from the presence of men reputed honest on the committee, with vigorous denunciation of the proposed rascality, but the committee settled down to the work of arranging for the reception and utilization of the repeaters.

A leading Republican of Pittsburgh—whose name we have—volunteered to arrange for the transportation of the repeaters from Dayton to Pittsburgh. His proposition was accepted. His facilities for obtaining "passes" are good.

The subject of the taxes of the imported voters and providing them with tax receipts next came up and was discussed at some length.

A member not noted for the depth of his legal arguments suggested that as they had probably paid taxes in Ohio there would be no necessity for any outlay for this purpose in Pennsylvania.

Judge Fetterman, the Chairman of the committee, corrected this ignoramus, and stated the law, with a judicial air acquired by a brief experience on the Quarter Sessions bench. His ex-Honor held that the Dayton importations could not vote unless provided with tax receipts.

The committee then took up the subject of providing the Dayton repeaters with tax receipts. What conclusion was reached we have not learned. The subject of where the importations could be placed so that they would do the most good in doubtful legislative districts, was also considered.

Our informant states that the most extraordinary feature of the committee's proceedings was the absence of any expression of indignation or surprise at the audacious and criminal proposition set forth in the letter laid before the committee by Russell Errett. It was accepted quite as a matter of course, and left the impression that it was only one link in the chain of fraud by which Cameron is to make his way to the United States Senate and Boss Errett to a seat in the House.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATIONS.

A SYSTEMATIC PLAN TO MAKE FRAUDULENT REGISTRATIONS.

The Democratic committees of the city and county have been diligently at work for some time investigating the registration of voters in Pittsburgh, and sufficient evidence has been developed to show that in various wards in which the Ring Republicans have full sweep, there has been a systematic and concerted plan of fraudulent or fictitious registration of voters. Many election districts have been thoroughly canvassed by agents employed by the committees, and efforts made to identify the names on the registration list with persons resident at the hotels, boarding houses or private residences; and, as we have said, these researches have demonstrated a great amount of fraudulent registration. Enough to show that failing in all else, the Cameron Republicans have determined to carry through Boss Errett and their members of the Legislature by illegal votes. The Democratic Committee has obtained evidence of upwards of seven hundred false names on the lists, and the presumption is that repeaters from a distance, or the home product, will be utilized in voting on these names, they being provided with tax receipts in the names of the fictitious persons on the registry list. To one hotel, twenty-three persons are credited on the registry, of whom no one about the hotel has ever heard. In one election precinct in the Second Legislative district, seventy-eight fraudulent or fictitious names have been discovered. This scheme of fraud seems to permeate the whole city.

THE PLAN OF VOTING.

Experienced and professional repeaters, and it need not take many to cast five hundred votes in the 103 election districts of the city, will be provided by the Cameron managers with the names on which they are to vote, from the ward lists; they will also receive tax receipts on which to vote if they are challenged. Of course the rascal who lends himself to this business will not hesitate at perjury to get his vote in and earn his fee. These repeaters will also be assigned to election districts where the election boards are known to be reliable. The investigation into the Seventh ward Aldermanic election case, has shown a capacity for rascality, ballot box stuffing and false counting by the ring election boards that cannot be exceeded by the accomplished scoundrels who have taken their degrees in Philadelphia.

PURGING THE LISTS.

THE COURTS BACKWARD ABOUT PREVENTING FRAUD.

Counsel employed by the Democratic Committee made application on Saturday last to Judge Stowe for a rule on the Assessors to show cause why certain fraudulent or fictitious names should not be stricken from the list. This is the one certain means to prevent illegal voting, and has been adopted in Philadelphia, where two judges have been sitting daily to purge the lists for three weeks, and have struck off thirteen thousand fraudulent or fictitious registrations. Judge Stowe, for reasons satisfactory to himself, postponed the hearing until next Saturday, leaving *but one day* for the correction of the registry lists. This is a substantial denial of redress, and is so looked on by the politicians of both parties interested. Republican counsel can and will throw obstructions in the way of purging the lists; and our Judges will probably have the melancholy pleasure of assisting at the count of illegal votes next Tuesday, whose polling they could have prevented by following the example of the Philadelphia Judges and taking prompt action in bringing the rascally assessors into Court.

—Since the above was put in type, we learn that Judge Stowe has advanced these cases one day, and will hear them on Friday. There was an interesting scene in court Tuesday on the subject, which is fully reported elsewhere. The Judge stated he would throw every obstacle in his power in the way of purging the lists which was very frank, and will afford food, for reflection to the people of Allegheny county, on the mysterious dispensations of Providence in sending us judges.

DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Democrats! We have in this campaign to contend with the money and corruption of the Camerons; the importation of repeaters from another State; false registrations; bogus tax receipts; dishonest election officers; and the apathy of the courts, on a great question of public morals; but this should only nerve us to our work with renewed determination. We can track these scoundrels of repeaters to their haunts, watch with the closest scrutiny the election officers, and invoke the penalties of the criminal laws against fraud, no matter whether committed by rogues in tatters or broadcloth. It is the latter class that are deliberately preparing their plans to carry the election by fraud, in the interest of Errett and Cameron.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A Nitro-Glycerine Factory Blown to Atoms.

Two Men Killed and One Injured—A Tongue the Only Remains of One Man.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

PETROLIA, PA., October 29.—A terrific explosion occurred at the nitro-glycerine factory of S. O. Gotham between five and six o'clock this evening. The factory was located between Fairview and Martinsburg, Butler county. Both the report and the shock of the explosion was heard and felt for a considerable distance. Upon hastening to the scene of the explosion we found the building fearfully shattered, and that two men had been killed, while one man was injured. S. O. Gotham, the proprietor was killed, but bore no marks of external injury. John Fowler, the other unfortunate man was literally blown to atoms, and no part of his body could be found except a small piece of flesh, which was supposed to be the tongue. A man named French was very badly injured and will most probably die. No cause can be ascribed for the explosion.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, October 27.—Four hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded in the magazine at Petrolia this evening, instantly killing the owner of the magazine, S. O. Gotham and John Fowler, and dangerously wounding Harry French. Gotham was picked up dead without a mark on his body while Fowler was blown into atoms, only one finger being found, and that two hundred yards from the scene.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Prominent Physician of New Castle Dies of Apoplexy.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 29.—Dr. J. H. M. Peebles, a prominent citizen and a leading physician of this city, died of apoplexy at eleven o'clock this forenoon. His funeral will take place at two o'clock Thursday afternoon. G. W. P.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To the Democrats of the Sixth Legislative District.

To the Editors of The Weekly Post:

We hope no Democrats will vote for William Dersam, who is running as an independent candidate for the Legislature. He was fairly beaten for the nomination in the Democratic Convention, and must now be considered a bolter and working for the success of the Cameron ticket. What right has he to expect an election? He knows well it is impossible. Democrats, shake him as a disturber and bolter, and vote for the regular ticket. COAL MINERS.

SUICIDE OF COL. RICHARD REALF.

He Ends His Days by Swallowing Morphine in San Francisco.

An Associated Press dispatch received from San Francisco last night brought the intelligence that Col. Richard Realf committed suicide at the Windsor House, Oakland, that city, Tuesday by taking a dose of morphine. Ill health and domestic difficulties were attributed as the cause.

Col. Realf was well known in this city, having come here six or eight years ago from New York. For a number of years he was employed on the editorial department of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. When that paper was consolidated with the *Gazette* he found himself without employment, and having figured somewhat in the Murphy movement, which was then in its zenith, he began delivering temperance lectures as an avocation. He traveled through different States, and was quite well paid for his lectures. Subsequently he went to California, and at the time of his death was engaged in some position about a gold mine. While here Colonel Realf had some difficulty with his wife, from whom he finally optained a divorce.

The deceased was a writer of considerable ability. Besides his editorial work, he wrote a number of poems, and indeed has a very beautiful little poem entitled "Indirection," in the November number of the "Atlantic Monthly." He was also something of an orator, and has made many Republican speeches in this city and vicinity. Colonel Realf's troubles at one time drove him to drink, but as stated previously, he renounced the cup to join the Murphy forces. He was an Englishman by birth and was between forty-five and fifty years of age.

AMONG the scanty recommendations of Cyprus is the quality of its 10,000 mules, which are considered the finest bred in the Levant, and have been much used of late in all Eastern war operations. There are 45,000 asses in the island, and only about 4,000 horses, ill-looking, hardy little ponies. Horned cattle are few, but sheep abound.

EUROPE'S GLOOMY HORIZON

The English Cabinet Decides to Send an Ultimatum to the Ameer.

The Powers Considering the Significance of the Bulgarian Uprising.

THE FAR EAST.

A LAST CHANCE TO BE GIVEN THE AMEER.

LONDON, October 31, 3 A. M.—A Cabinet council was held yesterday. The *Post* announced in a semi-official manner that it has been decided to send an ultimatum to the Ameer before proceeding to ulterior measures. It is not, however, probable that he will avail himself of this last chance. Relative to the general aspect of affairs, it is not unlikely that Lord Beaconsfield, at the Lord Mayor's banquet on November 9th, may be able to speak of the future with satisfaction and confidence.

All the morning journals agree that the Government has decided to give the Ameer a last chance.

The *Standard* believes that the Cabinet decided to require from all concerned the strict and literal observance of the Treaty of Berlin, and adds that it is impossible to believe that the appeal, which it will be England's duty to make to her co-signators, will not be attended to

A dispatch from Simla states England's ultimatum will summon the Ameer to give guarantees for future good understanding. It is not thought the ultimatum will cause any delay, as the answer of the Ameer must be received within a fortnight or three weeks, and preparations of the army will meanwhile be unrelaxed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIRECTORS OF THE GLASGOW BANK COMMITTED FINALLY FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, October 30.—The directors and other officials of the City of Glasgow Bank have been committed for trial on charges of fraud and theft. The relatives of John Stuart, one of the directors, offer $5,000 bail, but the acceptance of bail is not obligatory in cases of theft. Several persons prominently connected with the bank have disappeared.

Thompson & Nephews, timber merchants, Grangemouth, have failed. Liabilities heavy.

The North of England Carriage and Iron Company has failed. Liabilities believed to be heavy.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

A sprained ankle compelled Vaughan to withdraw from the pedestrian contest. Weston is twenty-seven miles behind Brown, who leads all.

At eleven o'clock to-night, the following scores have been made in the International walking match: Corkey, 283; Brown, 281; Crossland, 265; Weston, 257; Rowell, 255; Hibert, 253.

The weather is inclement. There has been a slight fall of snow in London. A considerable snow has fallen in various parts of the country.

M. Fitzwilliam, a moderate Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from Petersboro, by a vote of 1,360, against a Conservative vote of 671, and a Radical vote of 653.

The *Times*, in its financial column, remarks the total working capital of cotton mills at Oldham, operated on the limited system, is £4,600,000. Of this sum but little more than one million pounds has returned any interest for a year, and considerably over one-half the capital is borrowed.

AUSTRIA.

THE REICHRATH TO DISCUSS THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

VIENNA, October 30.—In the Lower House of the Reichrath to-day, the reporter of the Budget Committee moved that the discussion of the Government bill for the issue of twenty-five millions florins gold sent to cover expenses of Bosnian occupation, be postponed for the present, and the Government meanwhile be requested to lay the treaty of Berlin before the House immediately for discussion. The Budget Committee, in sitting, when it decided upon this action, adopted a resolution that the treaty ought to have been submitted to the House before occupation was undertaken, while the Finance Minister maintained that the delegations alone were competent to discuss foreign policy.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIAGE OF A NEW YORK BELLE TO A BARON.

PARIS, October 30.—At the American Episcopal Church, yesterday, Miss Grace Hoffman Burnett, daughter of Gen. Burnett, of New York, wedded Baron Victor Von Oertzen, of the Prussian cavalry. The bridegroom is twenty-seven, and a nephew of the Prince De Preus. The bride is eighteen. Among the distinguished people present where Minister Noyes, ex-Governors Fairchild, Hoffman and Fenton, Countess Von Buelow, Baron and Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild, Mrs Albert Galatin, Mr. and Mrs. Matteini, of Florence, Italy, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, General and Mrs. McKeever, Mrs. John T. Hoffman and daughter, and Messrs. Groesbeck, Horton, Bierstadt and others.

LONDON, October 30.—A Copenhagen despatch says: "All political difficulties in the way of the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with the Princess Thyra had been removed and their bethrothal is now an accomplished fact."

A Despatch from Berlin says; If "Duke Cumberland shall retract the manifesto issued after his fathers death, in which he asserts his right to the crown of Hanover, Prussia will surrender to him the Guelph moneys."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

THE BULGARIAN INSURRECTION RECEIVING THE ATTENTION OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, October 30.—A Vienna dispatch says it appears the Powers are becoming aware of the danger of the Bulgarian insurrectionary attempt, which was evidently carefully organized months beforehand, and have opened confidential exchange of ideas on the subject.

A Constantinople dispatch states that the Porte has learned that Gen. Todleben arrived at Lule Bourgas, and ordered the repair of bridges and the construction of barracks for winter quarters.

SPEAKER RANDALL.

And His Views on Matters Political.

[Washington Special October 28.]

Speaker Randall was here on private business to-day, but returned to Philadelphia this evening. As frequently announced, he has no doubt of his own re-election by the usual majority. He thinks that the anti-Tammany and Tammany troubles in New York will possibly cause the loss of two Democrats from that State. He thinks, too, that Stenger has a hard fight in the Chambersburg district, and that his defeat is possible. The Speaker said to a friend that he calculates that the Democrats will have a majority of thirty-five in the next Congress possibly, certainly thirty. Speaking of the defeat of the Hon. Milton Sayler, in Ohio, he said that he very much regretted it; that Sayler was an excellent member and one of the best parliamentarians on the floor and that his defeat is a sad loss to the Democracy. Alluding to the probability that the Republicans will investigate the "cipher dispatches," the Speaker said, with warmth: "Well, let them go ahead. There's nothing in them that I am afraid of, nor do I think they will hurt the Democratic party."

WASHINGTON.

An Encouraging Report on the Increase of Our Commerce.

Excitement in London Over Russia's Purchases in this Country.

AFFAIRS ON THE BORDER GROWING MORE PEACEABLE.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Intelligence from military officers on the Rio Grande represents affairs on the border more peaceable. The assertion is made there is a larger number of incursions into Mexico by Indians than by Mexicans into Texas.

TAXABLE CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS.

United States Treasurer Gilfillan says in reference to the recent opinion of the Attorney-General as to the method of computing taxable capital of national banks: "The national banks will hereafter be required, in making up their capital stock subject to taxation, to deduct not the face value, nor the market value, but the price paid for the United States bonds owned by them, less interest accrued to the date of purchase, and for the purpose of verification will be required to specify said bonds by loans and dates of purchase in making return thereof to this office. No application made in consequence of the opinion in question for refunding any tax upon bank capital heretofore assessed and collected will be entertained by this office."

A FLATTERING SHOWING.

From the monthly statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to the Secretary of the Treasury, the excess of exports over imports of merchandise appears to have been as follows:

For the month ended Sept. 30, 1877	$15,508,339
Month ended Sept. 30, 1878	$20,524,269
Nine months ended Sept. 30, 1877	$34,409,234
Nine months ended Sept. 30, 1878	$299,130,487

The excess of imports over exports of gold and silver (coin and bullion) appears to have been for the month ended September, 30, 1877, $756,771; for the month ended September 30, 1878, $923,703. Excess of exports over imports of gold and silver during the nine months ended September 30, 1877, was $24,706,780, but excess of imports over exports of gold and silver during nine months ended September 30, 1878, amounted to $321,960.

SECRETARY EVARTS ON THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Secretary Evarts has written a letter to Minister Welsh relative to the Halifax award. The letter is in reply to Lord Salisbury's note, accompanying which was the report of Capt. Sullivan, which report Salisbury endorses. The letter complains that Salisbury has not given the proofs, which form the basis of the Captain's conclusions and criticizes severely the construction the British Government places on the treaty of Washington, and closes by inviting the attention of Lord Salisbury to the question of provincial control over fishermen of the United States in their prosecution of the privilege secured them by the treaty. The letter concludes as follows: "Before the receipt of the reply from Her Majesty's Government, it would be premature to consider what should be the course of this Government should this limitation upon the treaty privileges of the United States be insisted upon by the British Government as their construction of the treaty. You will communicate this dispatch to Lord Salisbury by reading the same to him and leaving with him a copy.

A SONG BIRD IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Miss Emma Abbott, now here with the Hess Opera Troupe, was a guest at the White House on Sunday night, and sang for the delectation of a number of distinguished people present, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." It was a great surprise to Miss Abbott to meet Chief Justice Waite, who heard her sing nine years ago in Toledo, after her eventful journey on which she sold her dress to get money to reach that city. Miss Abbott related the incidents of that journey—her hunger, cold, cheerlessness, her desperation and temptation to commit suicide—quite touchingly. Miss Abbott was delighted with her visit, and the inmates of the White House were equally well pleased with her. It will again revive the Sunday evening singing bees at the Executive Mansion.

THE CZAR'S AGENTS IN AMERICA.

The excitement in government circles at London over the fact that Russia is purchasing ships and munitions of war in the United States is regarded here as a piece of superserviceable zeal on the part of the British press and Ministry. By direction of Secretary Evarts the acts of the Russian agents in this country have been closely watched with a view to preventing the possibility of forced construction of the provisions of the treaty of Washington, and up to this time no act has been committed by the Russian agents which would in the most remote degree compromise the honor or good faith of the United States. It is hardly credited here that the sentiments expressed by the official organs at London justly interpret the sentiments of the Government on this subject, as it must be known there that no act of war has passed between Great Britain and Russia, and until some overt step shall have transpired, it is no part of the Government of the United States to anticipate hostile relations.

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

A gentleman, whose official position gave him an opportunity to know, offers a contribution to the mysterious history of the cipher telegrams. He says that soon after the Electoral Commission elected Hayes, the cipher telegrams fell into Senator Morton's hands and that at the same time, or certainly within a few days, the Senator came into possession of the keys. Impressed with the feebleness of his condition and the possibility of his sudden taking off, Senator Morton placed the telegrams and keys in the custody of a close friend with the injunction that they be used when, in his opinion, they might do the Republican party the most good. This cipher telegram executor is said to be the man who put the *Tribune* in a way to astonish the country with its enterprise. If he had lived, says the relator of this story, it was Morton's intention to make the telegrams the basis of one of his ringing speeches on the floor of the Senate.

SILVER BIDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened bids for supplying four hundred thousand ounces of fine silver recently given inviting proposals every week. The offers will not be made public, no matter whether bids are accepted or not. The amount purchased was less than 400,000 ounces, and the prices paid ranged from one-fourth to one-half cent below the London rate. But it is claimed the Government has an abundant supply for present demands. Dealers said that the refusal to publish bids defeats the establishment of a silver market in this country.

THE FOUR C.'s.

Corporation, Capital, Cameron and Corruption.

Speech of Hon. James H. Hopkins at Lancaster Last Night.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

LANCASTER, PA., October 29.—Hon. James H. Hopkins of Pittsburgh had an immense audience here to-night, to hear him discuss the political issues of the day. After an elaborate and eloquent review of national politics and especially the crushing financial Legislation and politics of the Republican party, Mr. Hopkins came to State affairs, and spoke as follows:

STATE LEGISLATION FOR CORPORATIONS.

As in the Federal Government so in our own State, corporations and Rings have been the especial objects of Republican regard, until at last, this proud Commonwealth actually crouches under the rod of a power which she created, but which has grown stronger than herself. It is humiliating to see the chosen and sworn servants of the people become the supple tools of a hostile interest. And it ought to make the blood of every Pennsylvanian boil with indignation to see the paid agents of Railroad companies lording in our Legislative Halls, and Executive Chambers, and even threatening the purity and independence of our judiciary!

The Democratic party has no animosity to corporations for proper purposes, properly conducted. We recognize the great benefits they may be to the general public. But we look upon them as the creatures of the law, bound to observe its mandates, bound to respect its limitations, and amenable to it for just and honest management. Their first duty is to the public, and they must be held to strict, fairness and impartiality. When they raise their hands against the authority which gave them life, they deserve to be stricken down as parricides. Looking at their boldness, arrogance and disregard for law, which they have shown, and shown with impunity under Republican rule, it is time the people would arise, or our noble Commonwealth will become a common woe, without dignity or power; the mere vassal of corporations and the Ring.

I charge that the Republican party has been subservient to corporation influence and is therefore unworthy of the support of the people who have been grieviously wronged by these institutions. I have showed you how that party legislated in Congress in the interest of aggregated capital, and if you will take the trouble to examine the acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature you will find ample corroborative evidence. At one single session eight separate bills were passed granting the most startling corporate franchises to the same three individuals, at least two of whom were connected with the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. Under these lavish grants those corporators were invested with the most sweeping and dangerous powers; powers unrestrained by any of the safeguards which are usually imposed to protect individual rights. Now, either these charters were intended to increase corporate power which was already colossal and alarming, or the franchises of the State were to become an object of bargain and sale. Either serves to illustrate the point I make that the Republican party had no scruples in turning loose upon the people a whole brood of corporations armed with the State's authority to exercise unusual prerogatives. One of these chartered associations with the harmless name of the South Improvement Company developed into a monster which sought to seize upon the entire oil interests of the State; and which actually threatened the public peace. You remember the excitement which this occasioned in 1872, and the popular indignation which drove the Company out of existence.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION, A CURB ON CORPORATIONS, THEREFORE REPUBLICANS TRIED TO PREVENT ITS ADOPTION.

Need I cite other cases? Need I remind you that this kind of Republican Legislation became so frequent and excited such grave apprehensions that it became necessary to check it by the Constitution itself? Need I remind you that when the people—the sovereign source of all power, were about to withdraw from the Legislation the authority it had so shamefully abused, or to hedge in its exercise to matters which justice and reason would commend, the leaders of the Republican party endeavored to prevent the adoption of the new Constitution? But public virtue asserted itself, and won the victory. It is always so. When the people arise in their majesty and might, truth and justice will be vindicated; and those who have usurped or abused power or who have practiced oppression and wrong will quail before the avenging wrath.

The wise and good men, who framed our Constitution, sought to protect the people from all possible injury from transportation companies. They did so, because of the notorious abuse of corporate privileges; because railroad companies chartered for the public benefit, were unfairly used for the advantage of a few. Instead of furnishing equal facilities and equal rates to all shippers, the most outrageous favoritism was shown to those enterprises in which Railroad officers or their friends were interested, so that others, unable to compete in this unequal contest, were driven from the field, and many of them were wrecked in hopeless bankruptcy. I do not know whether any of you who hear me have experienced the hardships of these discriminations. But I say what I know, and what is substantiated by the sworn testimony of true men, that they have crippled many industries, and have been the cause of much ruin and distress to many citizens of this Commonwealth.

Is it any wonder there should be a growing feeling of antagonism to corporations which oppress the people; and an earnest outcry for relief from their exactions? This outcry was heard. And if you will turn to the new Constitution you will find that all discriminations by railroad and canal companies are distinctly and solemnly prohibited. It recognizes the fact that all citizens are entitled to equal rights under the law; and that no more mere creature of the law should be permitted to prosper one class and crush another. Fair play is a jewel of inestimable value and our people are always prompt to answer its appeals. This constitutional provision was intended to secure to all competitors a fair field and a free fight. It was simply the enunciation of a principle of the common law, so just that no one questioned it. But what has it accomplished? Nothing, absolutely nothing! The corporations have ignored it and defied it; and we poor weak subjects, have tamely submitted to their insolence and lawlessness!

My fellow citizens, I confess to a filial affection and a fond pride in this grand old State when I read her history, and look over her broad and fertile fields; her exhaustless stores of mineral wealth her varied interests, her churches, her generous charities, her liberal schools and her noble men. But I turn away and blush when I see her proud crest humbled, and her authority scorned by a corporation which she created! Let me not be understood as having any personal hostility to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. They have done me no wrong, except as I must suffer with my neighbors. I even admire the energy, and executive ability of its managers. But when they undertake to repudiate the Constitution of my State and spit upon its laws and work injustice and distress, as a loyal citizen I denounce their policy; and I would I could move the hearts of the people to resent their arrogance, and teach them the true limits of their power.

In violation of their duty as common carriers, in violation of the fundamental law of our State, this Rail Road Company has nurtured the Standard Oil Company into a monopoly of such gigantic proportions that it has become the terror of all countries interested in the oil trade. It has crushed the life out of all competing refineries, and has its heel upon the producer's necks. Not content with the absolute control of the oil traffic, this monopoly is throwing its arms around all other interests connected with it. It aims to become the complete master of the barrel factories, of hoop iron manufacturies, and of those hardware specialties used in drilling wells, and refining oil. The fabled Briareus with his hundred arms was not half as dangerous as this dreaded monster.

You will understand something of the magnitude of the oil trade when I tell you that of all the articles of American produce, it ranks third in value of all our exports, bringing back to enrich this country more than $40,000,000 a year. I told you of the South Improvement Company, that ugly creation of Republican policy which wrought a political revolution to effect its overthrow, and this Standard Oil Company is its legitimate, or rather illigitimate offspring; and has been nursed by the Railroad Companies into more hideous proportions.

But these discriminations are by no means confined to the oil business, coal dealers, iron manufacturers, farmers, merchants of various kinds experience them and their effects are felt by all classes, especially by the poor. For monopolies inevitably increase the price of products; they bring tribute upon the necessities of mankind, and that without hesitation or remorse. They are hostile to the spirit of free institutions, and hence it is that the Democratic party, being the party of the people, has always steadfastly opposed all monopolies; and all legislation which might make monopolies a possibility.

I have been endeavoring to show you my friends, that the Republican party has no sympathy with the poorer classes; that it has thrown wide open the door of legislation at the commands of capital and corporations, and has granted all they asked. The pamphlet laws are thick with special acts confining special privileges; while a few stray leaves contain all the thought they have bestowed upon the working class.

THE QUO WARRANTO SHAM.

Year after year demands for the redress of grievances have been sent to Harrisburg. Year after year efforts have been made to secure adequate legislation. But all such bills have been strangled without compunction. At least the whole North Western portion of the State stood up, united in their sufferings and terrible in their wrath. The thunders of their indignant anger startled the placid Governor and his party. They saw their inevitable and fast approaching doom, unless those people could be appeased. And so proceedings were commenced by the Attorney General against the corporations which had wronged the people. But what a mean and miserable attempt to deceive! What arrant and base hypocrisy was that, for these people who obey every nod of their corporation masters, who have refused to listen to the loud complaints of oppression which for years have echoed through the Legislative Halls and the Executive Chamber, whose party is responsible for all these wrongs how ashmeful it is for them to pretend a sympathy they do not feel; and to attempt to avert the popular wrath by a show of action which they know is a cheat and a snare. The uniform policy of the Republican party in obeying the behests of corporations and rings had, at least, the element of consistency, and entitled it to the consideration of those it served. But this recent feeble effort, on the eve of an election, to deceive the people they have spurned from their doors, is beneath the contempt of honorable men. The farce will be continued until election day; then the curtain will drop to rise upon other acts of corporate wrongs, if this base attempt to delude the voters should succeed.

THE THIRD C—CAMERONISM.

Now, my fellow citizens, let me call your attention to another influence which has always been the sworn ally of corporations; which has always aided and been aided by them in dictating the policy of the Republican party, and in controlling the affairs of the State for selfish ends of course. I mean the Cameron influence. I dislike to make personal remarks, but their attempt to make this a personal government invites the attack of all who believe that the people should rule. How much better are we than monarchies of the old world if our offices of honor and trust be made an hereditary fee? It has been our proudest boast as a free people that no orders of nobility were recognized within our borders; that the pathway to preferment was open alike to all; that the accident of birth counted for nothing in the race for fame; that distinction could not be reached by a golden staircase; but that merit alone could win popular applause, and that none should be crowned but those who earned the wreath by public services and virtuous lives. But we have lived to see this magnificent Commonwealth treated as a family inheritance, and its choicest honors but as baubles for the apparent heir. Citizens of Pennsylvania, shall this be tolerated? Shall it be recorded in history that you timidly looked on, while the sceptre of power was handed from father to son and the boasted right to choose your rulers was trampled in the dust? This is one of the grave questions to be decided now and for all time, and I want to ask you honest and still free voters, whether by your ballots you will approve and perpetuate this new system, or will you so rebuke it that no second attempt will be made to engraft hereditary titles upon Republican institutions.

For the first time in the history of politics the people are offered an opportunity to express their views of Cameronism. For conspicuous as the name has been, none of them have hitherto ventured to submit his claims to popular judgment. They are skilled in manipulating caucusses, in controlling Legislatures, and in securing Executive appointments. But now they come before a tribunal which their intrigue cannot pervert, nor all their money corrupt. I need scarcely remind this audience what Cameronism means. It means the bribery of Legislators, the corruption of the public service, the base betrayal of the people, the prostitution of public office to selfish ends; it means plunder and peculation; it means shame and dishonor to the State under the infamous rule of an unscrupulous ring. With a moral sense so blunted that he could buy his way to office and think it honor; that he could flaunt his illgotten wealth before the world and never blush, it is not strange that Cameron should consider honor as a matter of merchandise, and oaths of office as an empty form. I solemnly believe that no man living or dead has done more to pollute the public service and corrupt legislation than Simon Cameron, and his son wears his cast off mantle with becoming ease, and takes his place in the ruling ring.

Is it not time for decent Republicans to unite with the Democrats to break the sceptre of Cameron's power? Who among them can hope to rise unless he first kneels at that throne and swears fealty to its lord? Look over the State and see if you can find a prominent Republican who does not wear the Cameron collar. There are honest, able and independent men in the ranks of that party, but they are forced to the rear unless they will throw up their hats and cry hail to the chief! But I appeal to them upon higher grounds than personal ambition. I appeal to them as good citizens, solicitous for pure government, anxious for examples of official integrity to guide and stimulate their sons. I appeal to them in behalf of the public welfare and of private virtue to aid us in effacing from the history of our State the foul blotches with which Cameronism has bleared it. A short time since the brilliant, silver-tongued Dougherty, in your presence, analyzed the claims and qualifications of Don Cameron to be a Senator from Pennsylvania. I believe he said that Don had never made a speech or written an article upon science or literature, upon commerce or manufacturing, upon agriculture or stock raising, upon the principles of government or the theories of finance. Since then, I have seen it stated that Mr. Cameron was about to take the field on the money question We are not told whether it is to be hard money or soft; whether it is to be Government notes or National Bank notes. But I think we may safely conclude that it will be Middletown Bank money.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE VS. DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

I come now to consider another phase of Republican policy, which is the legitimate outgrowth of corporation and Cameron influence; and that is the extravagant wastefulness of the public funds. Feeling no responsibility to the people, the Ring squanders the people's money without restraint. You remember three years ago when the Democracy secured control of the lower House of Congress and commenced the work of retrenchment to which they were pledged, their efforts were furiously resisted; they had to fight their way step by step against the organized opposition of the Republican party. They said it was false economy; that we were crippling the public service; that offices could not be abolished nor salaries be reduced. But our Representatives were true to the people's interests, and resolutely adhered to the demand for reform. Month after month the session was prolonged, and the struggle continued. At length the Democracy won the victory, and saved $40,000,000 a year to the public treasury. Did the wheels of Government stand still? Did the remaining force prove inadequate to the work? Has not everything moved on as smoothly, as rapidly and as accurately as before? The next session a further saving was affected, and still without the slightest detriment to the service. And I think the people will be convinced that other offices might be abolished, and other salaries reduced, if the President and all of his Cabinet have time to serve as side-shows to all the country fairs, and the bureau officers and other employes can manage political campaigns and serve on the stump for weeks without detriment to their official duties.

Now, My friends, does not this retrenchment conclusively demonstrate two things—first, that the Republican party had been wasting in criminal extravagance at least $50,000,000 every year? And, second, that the Democratic party can be safely trusted to effect sweeping reforms, and complete retrenchment. And with this bitter struggle fresh in the minds of every citizen, John Sherman and Rutherford B. Hayes, and other lesser lights, have the unparalleled and brazen impudence to boast of the reduction of expenses accomplished under Republican administration! A reduction which they fought against with the energy of despair, and yielded only after a pitched battle of seven months. They deserve just such credit as the burglar does who surrenders the stolen property when justice has him by the throat.

Fellow citizens did you ever think of the amazing facility with which the Republican administration created offices for the mere purpose of pensioning their partisans? And it is equally amazing to see the tenacity with which they cling to office as a personal and irrevocable perquisite. You know how the army of Federal officeholders under Republican sway grew to be a hundred thousand strong, and now places were provided as party convenience required.

But there are illustrations nearer home than Washington. You will readily recall the acts of the last Legislature. The Republican party had been defeated at the previous election and they saw the coming doom, Mr. Quay must be provided for without and beyond the will of the people. He had been efficient and unfaltering in the service of the ring; and had vast capabilities for further services, and so they generously provided him with an office whose perquisites are said to reach $60,000 a year. He lived in Beaver county, and the office was in Philadelphia. No one in Philadelphia desired either Quay or the office. But both were forced upon them and that for ten years. It is true the constitution requires one year's residence to render one eligible to office in any county. But the ring is above the constitution. I do think this was the sublimest piece of effrontery and the grossest outrage of recent date. We have a similar case in Pittsburgh, the city ring—a branch of the central one at Harrisburg—was defeated. Thereupon legislation was procured to authorize the outgoing Treasurer to appoint a collector of delinquent taxes, who should hold his office for five years and receive ten per cent. on all moneys collected, and this little plum amounts to at least $40,000 a year! And this is to be extorted from the already overtaxed and groaning people But this is the ring idea of a free government; an instrument to promote selfish ambitions and avarice, and to furnish the machinery by which the people can be plundered under the forms of law.

If you want further proof of the reckless extravagance of the Republican party, look at the expenditures of our State Government under their Administration. These people have studied with profit to themselves the parable of the unjust steward, whose master was about to discharge him for unfaithfulness. The steward at once commenced to devise a plan by which he could cheat his master. He said to himself: "I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed." So these modern stewards when condemned by their masters, the people, will not dig and they are ashamed to beg; but they are not ashamed to steal, and they plot and scheme to overreach the people.

and contrast them with the last Democratic administration. I refer only to the expenses of the Executive Department, but you will find the same wastefulness shown in every branch of the Government.

The last Democratic Governor held office during the years 1858–1859–1860. During that period the annual expenses averaged about $16,000 a year. Ever since they have grown with the growth of the Republican party and with the greed of its chosen officers, until last year the expenditures in this department amounted to $47,538. And if you continue them in power you have no right to complain of their wastefulness nor of the burdens of taxation which they lay upon your shoulders for their own indulgence.

C. C. C. AND C. VS DEMOCRACY AND DILL.

And now my friends, I hope I have satisfied you that the Republican party in its administration of public affairs, is controlled by corporations, capital, Cameronism and corruption. And I trust that you are persuaded that the Democratic party is in deadly and perpetual hostility to all these evil influences. The fundamental principles of our party, its history and its trusted leaders appeal to you for your confidence and support. Our honored standard bearer has boldly and manfully declared himself upon the side of the people against monopolies, and the purity of his private character, his steadfastness of purpose and his eminent abilities give assurances of those reforms for which the people cry aloud. As the trained soldiers of Henry of Navarre followed the white plume of their leader in the thickest of the fight, so let us, with equal fidelity and zeal, follow the banner of reform as it is bourne along by our chosen chief.

APPEAL TO THE NATIONALS.

If there are any Greenbackers here to-night, let me say a word to them. You know that your party was begotten of the bad legislation of the Republican party. You felt that the wrongs and sufferings you endured would never be redressed by the party which inflicted them. You know that the Democracy are not responsible for a single law or measure of policy of which you complain. I believe you are honest and sincere in your desire to overturn the Republican party. Then let me urge you to be as wise as you are honest and sincere, and the work is already done. We present you an old party, thoroughly organized and equipped and its squadrons set in battle array against our common foe. Why, by dividing the opposition forces, will you contribute to the success of the party you want to defeat? While assuming to be the enemies, why will you act as allies of the party which has done these wrongs? If the opponents of the Republican party will unite under one flag, victory is assured and reform commenced. Study the lesson of Ohio. A united vote would have swept the State by 30,000 majority. But by division a nominal defeat was suffered and the party of corruption and corporations was encouraged. I beg that you will not be led into the same fatal error here.

I appeal to all who honestly desire reform in the public service, purity in official station, wise laws justly administered to all who want the people's interests considered above and before the interest of rings and cliques; I appeal to all who would rebuke Cameronism and all sorts of jobbery and corporation wrongs, to unite with us to secure these ends. Crush the power which has ruled only to ruin, and then we may, with well founded hope, look for the day dawn which will bring honor to our nation, prosperity, peace and happiness to every fireside.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Grand Democratic Rally at McKeesport.

General Gossip and Announcements.

ROUSING MEETING AT PARKER.

ADDRESSES BY J. M. GUFFEY, SENATOR CORBETT, W. P. FUREY AND E. W. CLARKE.

PARKER, October 28.—That the oil regions are thoroughly aroused by the political questions of this campaign is evidenced by the large and enthusiastic responses everywhere noticeable to the calls for political meetings. There is a prevailing feeling that through dishonesty and treachery on the part of public officers the whole oil country has suffered extremely. On this account the people consider it of special importance to have the present political issues discussed and become acquainted with the special applicants for office. The meeting held here in the Opera House to-night was far beyond the average in numbers, enthusiasm and attention. It was organized by electing Theodore F. Tack, president, who appropriately explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced the several speakers.

R. H. Johnson, Esq, of Kittanning, was the first speaker. He discussed at length the leading questions of the campaign and spoke particularly of the different difficulties, etc. "Richard," as Secretary of the Democratic County Committee has worked industriously in the campaign thus far, and reports that prospects are unusually good throughout the county.

Interesting addresses were made by Senator Corbett, of Clarion, and W. P. Furey, of Harrisburg.

The address of J. M. Guffey, Democratic candidate for Congress from this district, was listened to with the closest attention. It was fortunate for Mr. Guffey that his audience was composed so largely of men, directly interested in the oil business. They are as a class, intelligent and willing always to give a man a fair and impartial hearing. The address was well received. The principal point of Mr. Guffey's address was his discussion of the business situation. He is extensively interested in the oil business, and has suffered in common with all oil producers from legislative mismanagement and mistakes. His own interests are identical with the people of the oil country, and from this it was easy to refute any and all charges of complicity with cliques or combinations inimical to the business to which he himself belongs, and so largely represented here to-night.

Mr. E. W. Clarke, of Pittsburgh, although introduced at a late hour, he having waived his position as first speaker, held the audience for over an hour, by a very calm and logical discussion of the issues of the campaign, closing amid great applause.

The meeting, composed as it was, of members of all parties, was a most gratifying success. The Parker band was in attendance, and mantained its usual reputation in performance as well as selection of music.

THAT "HONEST MONEY" PICNIC.

AN INTELLIGENT OBSEEVER'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE ELIZABETH FAILURE.

A correspondent at Elizabeth sends us his impressions of the basket picnic held by the Republicans at Elizabeth on Saturday last. The second attempt was a good deal of a failure like the first attempt to hold the "basket picnic" and we would have been glad to have received the correspondence at an earlier date. Late as it comes, however, this part of the correspondence is still worth printing, though it should be prefaced with the statement that the procession numbered between seventy-five and one hundred men. Here is part of the correspondence;

Mr. Mathews ended a very laborious address by pouring a volley at their pet target, Dave Kirk, by stating that he had said that he dare not withdraw from his canvass, simply because the Communists and incendiaries which comprised his party, compelled him through fear to proceed, and if he did not they would seek injury to himself or burn the roof from over his wife and innocent children.

If the Republicans or any other party think that by sending speekers here to "bull-doze" the workingmen into voting their ticket by trying to inculcate base lies they are mistaken, for now they trust no man or party until after they know for themselves, and we believe they fully see the questions at issue and will make their vote count on the 5th. The basket picnic, which was to comprise a prominent feature of the day, was what is known as a sandwich lunch such as are served up in popular beer gardens. Six barrels of sandwiches had been brought here but three would not keep long enough and for this reason the Republican heart was moved for once, and they concluded to distribute the three barrels among the hungry men here who, through John Sherman's contraction ideas, were starving for want of work; and for each charitable sandwich went a half demanded request for the recipient's vote.

The moral of all this is: For all the time and money expended by the Republicans here they are rewarded as their past conduct deserves them to be, with an unparalleled failure, and we are pleased to note that Elizabeth, which has always been a rank Republican rendevouz, is speedily disrobing from its filthy garments, as is all our glorious country, and soon we can truly live in "The land of the free, and the home of the brave," and with "Honesty and Reform" for our fingesr board, can give honest employment to honest workmen, who will be paid in "Honest Money."

STOWE TOWNSHIP.

A ROUSING MEETING—CHEERING REPORTS.

STOWE TOWNSHIP, October 29.—A grand Democratic rally was held at the house of Miles Bryan, in Stowe township, last evening. The sturdy yeomanry of the township turned out in full force to do honor to the cause of the people and show their dissatisfaction at the dark ways and vain tricks of the Republican bondholders. Rattling speeches were made by Mr. John Donovan of Northumberland, and W. H. McGary of Pittsburgh. The addresses were listened to with strict attention, the arguments sunk deep into the minds of the hearers, and much good will necessarily follow. Stowe township will give a good Democratic majority. Colonel Duff for Congress and Major R. W. Lyons for Clerk of Courts are especially strong in this district, as they will have a strong Republican following. The Democrats will vote the straight Democratic ticket, but there are many Republicans who are down on Errett like a thousand of bricks, and who, while not opposed to Rowand on political grounds, are in favor of Major Lyons on personal grounds, and these will help swell the Democratic majority for those particular officers. I should add here that Mr. Donovan is a prominent contractor, who speaks from principle and not from a love of politics. R.

DEMOCRATIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following Democratic meetings will be held on the nights of the days and at the places stated:

Saturday, November 2.—Port Perry. Speakers, Hon. A. G. Cochrane, Esq., C. F. McKenna, Esq., and others.

Saturday, November 2.—Walker's Mills. Speakers, J. F. O'Mally and J. M. Boggs, Esqs.

Saturday, November 2.—Chartiers township, Schlineller's brewery. Speakers, D. F. Patterson, Esq., and Col. J. K. P. Duff.

KILLED BY A SINGLE BLOW.

A Philadelphia Variety Actor's Quarrel with His Friend.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Augustus Boyle, better known as Henry G. Richmond, a variety actor, killed Dan Archer, a hatter, in a Tenth street saloon this evening with a single blow with a pitcher. Richmond has been playing at the New National Theater, and this was his last week. He and Archer were friends. The latter spent a portion of the afternoon in a saloon in the theatre building drinking with women, one of whom was an actress. Richmond came in at 5:30 and there was a slight disagreement about the women. Richmond shortly afterwards went out with them to the Tenth street saloon, taking them to the wine room, near the end of the bar. Archer followed, walked up and took the actor by the coat collar. There was a scuffle, and Richmond reached over the bar, picked up a pitcher and shattered it over his friend's head. Archer fell and died before a physician could be summoned. Richmond meanwhile went to a disreputable resort on Wood street and then home to his wife and children, not aware that he had killed a man. At 7:45 when he entered the door of the theatre he was arrested.

LAID TO REST.

Imposing Obsequies of the Late Cardinal Cullen.

Almost All the Bishops of Ireland, and 600 Priests in Attendance.

DUBLIN, October 30.—The obsequies of the late Cardinal Cullen took place yesterday in the Cathedral on Marlborough street, and were of a very imposing character. The solemnities were almost such as are seen in Rome itself on a similar occasion. The mottos and inscriptions were suggestive. It was intended that the interment should take place at ten o'clock last night, in strict privacy, at the Church of the Holy Cross, attached to the beautiful Seminary of Clonliffe, which was erected out of the Cardinal's own savings, and dedicated two years ago by the late Cardinal Franchi, during his visit to Ireland. The Catholic people, however, were too much afflicted to allow of this, and the whole neighborhood of the cathedral was crowded.

The vault is a plain brick, without ornament, and the Cardinal himself had it made. The last prayer was made by Bishop Moran, and all that was mortal of Paul Cullen, the first Irish Cardinal, was left to await the last trumpet.

ROME, October 30.—It is reported Cardinal Edward Howard has declined the Archbishopric of Dublin. Cardinal Nina, Pontifical Secretary of State, will consult Great Britain before filling the vacancy, and will also ask permission to send a Nuncio to London, without demanding a British representative at the Vatican.

OUR PLATFORM.

Deliverance of Pennsylvania Democracy on National Finances.

[From the Platform Adopted by the Democratic State Convention.]

Further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as received.

Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith are a just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people through national banks tends to monopoly and centralization. but in changing the system uniformity of notes, security of the note holders and protection of the capital invested should be provided for.

Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to paper currency.

A Note of Warning.

It is a positive truth that most of the deaths attributed to consumption of the lungs, have their origin in neglected coughs. The season of the year is now upon us when these coughs are exceedingly rife, and will end in some incurable disease of the lungs, unless the cough, a premonitory warning, is heeded and cured. No medicine has ever been discovered which, for economy of price, speediness of cure and safety of administration is at all equal to DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, a fifty cent bottle of which will sometimes cure three or four persons. No money can be better expended in the initial stage of a cough or c

WALLACE IN PHILADELPHIA

He Receives a Perfect Ovation and Makes a Stirring Address.

The Financial Question and Recorder's Bill Ably Discussed.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Concert Hall has never, in its history, held a larger audience than that which gathered last evening to listen to an address from United States Senator William A. Wallace. Precisely at eight o'clock Senator Wallace, accompanied by State Chairman R. Milton Speer and ex-Mayor Fox, ascended the platform. No sooner did the audience catch sight of the beaming countenance of the ex-Mayor and the spare figure and strong Scotch face of the orator of the evening than a mighty shout went up. It was a perfect ovation to Pennsylvania Democracy's representative in the Senate, and it was several minutes before quietude was restored.

Ex-Mayor Fox was elected Chairman after which he introduced Senator Wallace. When the distinguished Senator arose he was loudly cheered, the entire audience rising to their feet and cheering again and again. The orator stood motionless for a few moments and began in a clear, calm voice with the interrogatory.

Who is to blame? What is the remedy? What are the questions that come to us in this contest? Are they those that affect every locality of the Republic or our intercourse with foreign Governments? No They are questions that affect us as individuals. The question is, How shall I relieve myself from the burdens that are upon me? How shall I relieve myself from the constable and the bailiff? These are the questions, and they are far reaching, searching and deep. What has brought upon these people this condition of affairs? Who is to blame? Who is it that must bear the responsibility? It is not to be laid at our doors. For the past sixteen years we have not had one hour of the control of the Government. There can be but one answer. The blame lies with the party that seeks a renewed lease of power. The remedy is with you, and you alone can control it. The only remedy is to place new men in power. If they fail, turn them out and put in some one else. This is the remedy, and if we don't take it we are faithless to ourselves and not fit to govern ourselves.

THE DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL ARGUMENT.

A few nights ago a distinguished Senator, at the Academy of Music, misrepresented the attitude of the Democratic party on the financial question. We are not for irredeemable currency. That is not true. We are not for an irredeemable currency, nor are we for a currency upon which the people pay interest. We are for a policy which lessens the burdens upon the people. Before the war the Democratic party were against making anything but gold or silver legal tender. Pending the war the necessities of the country required a forced loan and authorized the issue of legal tender paper. The question was tested in the courts, and the Supreme Court decided that under the exigencies of the case they were legal. The Democratic party, as it always has done, acquiesced in the decision and accepted it as the law of the land. The war past and the men in power prescribed the limits of this paper, and said we must have a bonded indebtedness upon which interest shall be paid. The Democratic Congress declared that $347,000,000 of legal tenders made payable in coin shall run parallel with the public debt until it is paid. If this is being a Greenbacker I glory in it. We have learned the lesson that we must make the burdens easier to the people. Our argument is that the necessity of which gave us the volume of currency necessitates its retention until the national debt is paid.

What are we to do with the national bank currency? Now that the exigencies of the war is over, I deny the right of the government to make anything but gold and silver legal tender. These banks are but our creatures, the creatures of the people. Are we to have a government currency, exchangeable for coin, receivable whenever the Government is indebted, or a National Bank note which we pay interest upon in the shape of $300,000,000 in bonds? The people are not drawers of water and hewers of wood for these corporations. What is the attitude of our Republican friends? They propose to contract the volume of legal tenders, and put National Bank notes in their place. Mr. Recorder Quay (hisses) is preaching hard money, while in two of your Congressional districts their candidates are the softest of soft money men, one, William D. Kelley, being its very apostle. They have put up no candidate against Governor Curtin (here the entire audience broke out into great applause, continued for several minutes), but accept the Greenback candidate, and it is the same way in the Lehigh district.

THE STATE DEBT.

Next taking up the question of the lavish expenditure of public money the Senator explained at length the status of the State debt, and asked that an account be given of the $52,579,285 that had gone into the hands of the State Treasurers within the past eight years. Then referring by items to the subject of State taxation the speaker argued that although it is ostensibly placed upon city loans, personal property, capital of manufacturing corporations, transportation companies, coal and other raw material, that in reality the consumer paid every cent of it and that the laboring man was the greatest consumer. He also showed that the State taxation put the manufacturers of this city at a disadvantage with other manufacturers and that to compete successfully he would either have to move to other States in which there was no such taxation or else take the alternative of reducing wages.

In conclusion, Senator Wallace briefly referred to the Recorder's bill, showing by whose votes it was passed in Philadelphia, of the petition of the Philadelphia Councils, and spoke of Mr. Faunce as being the only Philadelphia member who voted against it. He could only say that it was a bill by which Recorder Quay will enjoy almost a perpetuity in office, and that the shop and store keepers of this city will have to submit to his extortionate charges or change their rulers. Going back to his original questions, the speaker argued that the Republican party is to blame and the remedy is a change, and that if the change is not made the people ought to be under the yoke of the tax-master for all time to come.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Better take a cold in time by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger.

MWSW.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. jn29:eow:W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a pacifier, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Agne in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

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Celebrated American

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OR

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—

Application for Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 4, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor and Secretary of State of the State of Pennsylvania, for a charter, under the provisions of an act, entitled, an act "To provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Pittsburgh Coal and Dock Company, the character and objects of said company being the mining and sale of coal, and the manufacture and sale of coke therefrom, together with the right to lease and purchase land and coal, and the erection of all necessary inclines, tipples, sidings and machinery for the successful and economical operation of the business.

PITTSBURGH, October 24, 1878. oct28:W3t

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cure certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Live Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous** and **Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., uniting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows. His life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

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Velvet Trimmed Hats	$1 50
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"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

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Children's Shoes, 8 to 12, 60c.

Children's Genuine Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, 95c.

Misses' Imitation Goat Shoes, 13 to 2, 80c.

Ladies' Shoes, all sizes, 3 to 8, 90c.

Ladies' Fox Gaiters, 3 to 7, 95c.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, 95c.

Men's Hob Nail Brogans, 6 to 11, $1 25.

Men's Gaiters, 6 to 10, $1 20.

Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, $1 70.

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COMPARE AND EXAMINE

The carefully selected stock of Fall

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Children's A. Calf Copper Toe Shoes, 8 to 12, 65c; Imitation Goat Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11, 75c; Pebble and Grain Side Lace at 90c and $1 00; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 11, $1 00.

Youths' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 10 to 13, 75c.

Misses' A. Calf Heavy Sole Shoes, 12 to 2, 85c; A. Calf Extra Heavy Shoes, $1 00 and $1 15; Imitation Goat Pegged Shoes, 90c and $1 00; Imitation Goat Sewed Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 00; Imitation Goat Sewed Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 15; Imitation Goat Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.

Ladies' Heavy Grain Slippers, 3 to 8, 75c; Cloth Slippers, 75c; Cloth Leather Foxed Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00; Heavy Shoes at 85c and $1 00; Grain Lace and Side Lace Sewed Shoes, $1 00. Turkey Morocco Walking Shoes, 2 to 8, $1 00. Heavy Oil Grain Sewed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 25; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50; Turkey Morocco Congress Gaiters, 3 to 8, $1 50; Imitation Goat Button Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 50. Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace at $1 75 and $2 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Button from $1 75 to $2 25.

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Youths' Genuine Kip Boots, 10 to 13, $1 25. Boys' Heavy ½ D. Sole Boots, 1 to 5, $1 50. Genuine Kip Boots, 1 to 5, $1 75.

Men's Heavy Working Boots at $1 75 and $2 00; Genuine Kip Boots, 6 to 11, $2 50; Grain Waterproof Boots, 6 to 11, $3 00; Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 50; Genuine Calf Tap Sole, 6 to 10, $2 75; Extra Fine Calf High Heeled Boots, $3 00; Extra Fine Calf Sewed Boots, $3 50; Heavy Brogans at $1 00 and $1 25; Hob-Nail and Miners' Shoes, $1 45. Tap Sole Buckle Alaska, 6 to 10, $1 50; Tap Sole Congress Gaiters, $1 25.

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This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly, and not semi-annually, as has been improperly stated. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

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1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prize of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000	Prizes of 10	10,000

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All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

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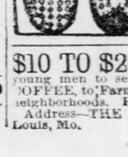

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MEDICAL.

FROM THE

HON. THURLOW WEED,

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE,

CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA

INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Bowel Complaints

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever an ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers aided by Radway's Pills so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

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SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Ha kings' Evil, Cough, Chronic Sore Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Pile Dolorous, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water passes thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white boned sediment, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

FINANCIAL ISSUES.

Speech of General A. J. Warner of Ohio,

In Pittsburgh, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT WARNER.

Gen. A. J. Warner, the newly elected Democratic Congressman from the Marietta, Ohio, district, was the second speaker. Gen. Warner was competitor to Nelson H VanVoorhis, the present Republican member of Congress, in the recent Ohio election. The contest was very stubborn, but resulted in the election of Gen. Warner by a majority of one hundred and twenty-three over Congressman VanVoorhis. Congressman-elect Warner is over six feet in height, of fine figure and presence and pleasant manners. At the beginning of the war of the rebellion he was teaching school at Mercer, Pa. He resigned his position of teacher, raised the Mercer Rifles, and entered Camp Wilkins about June 1, 1861. He came out of the war a Brigadier General, and at the close of the rebellion settled in Marietta, Ohio, where he has been since prominently connected with railroad enterprises. He acted with the Republican party till 1870, when he joined the Liberal movement and stumped Ohio for Horace Greeley. In 1876 he advocated the election of Tilden, and since has been acting with the Democracy. Gen. Warner is a strong advocate of the "Ohio idea," is an eloquent speaker, and backs up his views by solid facts and stubborn figures.

GEN. WARNER'S SPEECH.

Gen. Warner said there were two theories as to the cause of the present condition of the industries of the country, One, that it was the necessary consequence of a war that ended fourteen years ago, of railroad building, overproduction and overtrading. The other theory was that it was caused by the alteration in the value of money effected by legislation, and the withdrawal of money, the most potent instrument of production and exchange. Money measures value by its volume, and a reduction in volume, the use or employment of money remaining the same, must necessarily result in the increase of its value, and any country could be reduced from prosperity to beggary by taking away its money. One hundred thousand dollars buried in the earth five years ago would to-day, if dug up, buy twice as much property in the city of Pittsburgh as it would have bought when buried, which is one hundred per cent. gain for idle money. On the other hand $100,000 invested five years ago in any industry in this city, famed for its industries in every country, would yield to its owner not half the sum originally invested. The explanation offered by Republican financiers is that property has shrunk, But property has not been reduced in quantity, acres of land are no smaller, mines have not been contracted, houses have not grown smaller The only true explanation that can be given is that money has been altered in value. John Locke two hundred years ago gave the true explanation. He said, "When the same quality of money was passing up and down the kingdom in trade then any variation in the prices of goods was a variation in the goods themselves, one thing as compared with another. But if the quantity of money was reduced then the alteration was in the measure of money and not in the goods." If at a given time there was a thousand millions of currency in the country we might say that the thousand millions represented all the wealth of the nation, and that by such volume all things were measured, and if upon such a scale a given farm was worth $5,000, a house $2,000, a horse $150, then if the volume shuld be suddenly reduced to five hundred million, then the farm that had been worth $5,000 would be worth but $2,500, the house that had been worth $2,000 would be worth but $1,000, the horse that had been worth $150 but $75. I do not mean to say that variations in all prices would take place in exactly that ratio. There would undoubtedly be great fluctuations, but on the average prices would settle at one-half what they were with twice as large a volume of money. I believe, therefore, it to be demonstrable that the change in volumes that have taken place in the last five years, and the depression in trade and industry, to be due directly to a change in the value of money, and the withdrawal of money from the channels of trade, and business produced by money, to the legislation—chiefly to the resolutions of 1869, the acts of Congress demonetizing silver and the Resumption act. As an illustration of this change of the relative value of property, money and debt take the value of a $1,000 bond in 1864.

OUR BONDS IN 1864.

When our bonds were being sold abroad in 1864 a $1,000 bond brought in about seven tons of iron rails. It would require you to manufacture now in Pittsburgh to buy back a $1,000 bond not less than thirty-two tons of iron rails. If the $480,000,000 of taxes collected, as the President says, in 1866, had been all paid by the manufacture of iron rails it would take about 3,500,000 of tons to have paid them. To pay $246,000,000 of taxes collected this year would require the manufacture of 8,000,000 tons of rails. The average interest on our bonded debt as it now stands is 5 4-10 per cent. The average rate of interest in 1865 was 6 4-10 per cent. To pay the interest on a $1,000 bond now would require about 1 8-10 tons of rails. But to have paid interest on a $1,000 bond in 1865 at an average rate of 1 per cent. more, would have taken but about ½ ton. If the change has been greater in the price of iron than of other commodities, it nevertheless has been not less than 50 per cent. on an average, consequently, while the interest has been reduced as to the number of dollars it has been greatly increased as a burden upon the people. But time does not permit me to follow this analysis further. But we are told that the agony is now over—that we have reached solid ground But I chiuk no more serious mistake could be made than to presume that the equilization of paper with coin to be the full accomplishment of resumption

HOW RESUMPTION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Resumption will be accomplished when coin has been supplied and actually paid out in substitution for paper, and the paper as presented for coin cancelled and not till then. Resumption on the plan now proposed in this country was tried in England in 1847, that is of paying out coin and at the same time reissuing the paper The result was as stated by Mr. Joplin and Lord Overstone that £7,000,00 was paid out by the bank, two-thirds of which was traced not long after to the French mints. Lord Overstone likened this undertaking to that of a man who undertook to fill a tub with water which had no bottom, and thought he could do it because he had gathered a large quantity of water. The bullion committee of 1819, with Sir Robert Peal as one of the committee, pronounced the effort to be short-sighted and a mistaken. In 1820 resumption was undertaken again, but this time notes as presented for coin were cancelled. There is not an intelligent banker in the country that believes it possible to maintain the convertibility of a volume of $670,000,000 of paper, no matter how much coin we may have provided beforehand. When a currency is made convertible the quantity that any country will possess is determined by the laws of international trade; a volume larger than would be our distributed share of the currency of the world would not stay in the country. Suppose such volume to be $750,000,000, then suppose the choice was submitted to the people of having as much of that volume in paper and as much of it in coin as they might prefer in the course of business. Then what part of the whole volume would be coin and what part paper. The accomplishment of resumption will consist in supplying the coin and paying it out in substitution to the paper that now takes its place. In 1860 the people exercised this choice and they took $1 41 in coin to $1 in paper. In England now the people take $3 33 in coin to $1 in paper. In France they take $3 10 in coin to $1 of paper. In Germany $4 00 coin to $1 of paper, or to state the case in another form we suspended specie payments in 1661 with $1 40, in coin to $1 00 in paper. We propose to resume with only 80 cents in coin in the country to $1 00 of paper. To establish the same relation or the same state of equilibrum between coin and paper that existed in 1861 we must have in a value of $750,000,000, $439,000,000 of coin to $311,000,000 of paper.

MY. HAYES' ST. PAUL SPEECH.

But the most important consideration of all for the manufacturers of Pittsburgh is what must be the result of an attempt to submit our currency to the regulation of the laws of international trade, as it would be if resumption were accomplished. The President said in his St Paul speech that in three years we had a balance of trade of $488,000,000 in our paper. With our international trade in a normal condition, we should have had and would have had with such o balance in our favor $488,000,000 of coin coming to us and why has it not? Simply because foreign countries have something else to send us. They send us coupons; coupons on National bonds, State bonds, municipal bonds and on railroad bonds. And no matter what our balance may be, while any part of our debt exists abroad we will not get coin in settlement of such balance. We will simply have our debts returned. Hence, it is impossible to submit our currency to the regulation of international trade and have its equilibrium with the currencies of other countries. In a normal state of trade if there was a single million in our favor a million of coin would be taken from the currencies of other countries and added to ours, and thus the equilibrium be maintained. With trade in such a state convertibility of our currency could undoubtedly with due care be maintained. But I submit as a proposition that cannot be successfully controverted that it is absolutely impossible to maintain convertibility of a paper currency in the United States while any paat of our debt whether National, State, municipal or corporate is held abroad. I do not believe any prominent statesman in Europe would hold that we could. And I could quote many high authorities to sustain my position. But the President tells us that our bonds have already been mainly brought home. But if he will work his sum over again I think he will find a different answer. He says in 1871 there were from $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of Government bonds held in Europe. He says furthermore that in 1872 the balance of trade was against us by $180,000,000 in round numbers, and in 1873 by $120,000,000, making $300,000,000 in two years. This difference must have been paid by bonds, or evidences of debt of some kind. Therefore our debt abroad, according to the President's own statement, would not have been less than $1,100,000,000. The total balance of trade in our favor since that time has been, he says, $488,000,000. Now deduct from this sum the interest on the whole debt abroad, and deduct also the coin we have bought with new bonds in excess of the products of our mines, and we find that not more than $150,000,000 of bonds of any kind can have come here unless they have been given to us Not a likely supposition. Ernest Seyd estimated our ind-btedness abroad in 1876 to be as follows: National, State and municipal bonds, $1,050,000,000; railroad bonds, $750,000,000 and other forms of indebtedness, $300,000,000 making in all $2,100,000,000. Mr. J. W. Baxter's estimate is substantially the same as Mr. Seyd's. Dr. Young of the Bureau of Statistics estimated our debt abroad at $1,350,000,000. By the smallest estimate therefore there cannot be less than $1,200,000,000 of the indebtedness of the country now held in Europe, and until the last million is paid off or brought home it is idle to expect that our currency can be regulated as the currencies of creditor nations can be and are regulated. I submit this question to the serious consideration of the producers and business men of Pittsburgh.

THE TWO GENERALS.

Trouble Between Gen. John Pope and General John Gibbon.

[Special to the Graphic.]

WASHINGTON, October 24.—It is understood here that General John Gibbon, commanding the Department of Dakota, in the absence of General Terry (who is a member of the Fitz John Porter Board of Inquiry) has preferred charges against General Pope for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The charges have not yet been received here, but are understood to have been filed with General Sheridan at Chicago, who will forward them to the Secretary of War, through the General of the Army. General Gibbon is an old enemy of General Pope, his animosity growing out of some occurrence during the war, and is also a strong personal friend and defender of Gen. Fitz John Porter. He has at the same time gratified his animosity towards one and shown his friendship towards the other in making these charges, and why he should make them instead of any other officer is not otherwise explained. The charges are said to be based upon the publication, by General Pope, so long ago as 1869, of a pamphlet, which at that time created considerable stir in the army, entitled "A brief statement of the case of Fitz John Porter." This pamphlet has been a prominent feature in the present inquiry into Porter's conduct, and particularly an unfortunate error in dates which it contains. Pope was misled into this error by a clerk at the War Department, and afterwards corrected it. The matter was then forgotten, until the present inquiry revived it; and Gibbon's indignation was probably revived at the same time, because he could have made these charges at any time within the last nine years. Prominent army officers here do not believe that any serious notice will be taken of the charges, as the matter is an old dispute, and no good can come of reviving it. C.

A FAMILY MURDERED.

A Farmhand Arrested—The Bloody Work Done by an Axe.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 24.—The *Journal's* special telegram from Vincennes, Ind., gives an account of the murder of John Vancelet, wife and two sons, about two miles south of that city. Pierre Provost, who worked with them as a farmhand, gave the alarm to the nearest neighbor, about a mile away, at four o'clock this morning, having come to them in his night clothes, and saying in broken English they had a k—l of a time over at Vaceleff's. On going to the house the neighbors found the two sons, aged fourteen and sixteen years, in bed, the father lying in the doorway to an adjoining room, and in the next room the mother in her bed, all dead and cold. The deed had evidently been done with an axe, the heads and throats of the victims being gashed and cut by such a weapon. Provost is under arrest, and can give no satisfactory account of the affair. He claims to have also been attacked by the murderers and escaped, but this is already proven untrue. Circumstances to-night are entirely against him. Threats of lynching him do not seemingly disturb him, and he preserves an astonishing composure amad the excitement. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

RUSSIA is making large military preparations. The London *Times* asserts the propriety of England occupying Afghanistan to the exclusion of other outsiders. The Albanian League, mustering 100,000 combattants, has resolved to resist to the death the cession of territory demanded by Greece.

HENDRICKS AT THE CENTRE.

Vice President Hendricks at Centre, Clearfield and Clinton Counties.

Four Ex-Governors Take Part in the Meeting.

Hendricks of Indiana, Walker of Virginia, and Curtin and Bigler of Pennsylvania.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILLIPSBURG AND ITS INDUSTRIES.

PHILLIPSBURG, October 26, 1878.—This little town was to-day the scene of life and party enthusiasm. It is situated on the Moshanon creek, which is the dividing line between Centre and Clearfield counties, two of the Democratic strongholds in Pennsylvania; you reach it by leaving the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone. This region, after having furnished the finest lumber on the continent, is now yielding the best coal in the greatest quantities. The ship spars which hold aloft the nation's colors on the "American Line" were run to the ocean out of Clearfield creek, and the soft coal which makes the steam and leaves its low line of black smoke along the China sea as the Pacific Mail plouts from San Francisco to Japan is worked and shipped from these mines. Four hundred cars of soft coal come on to the main line every day from the Tyrone branch. One-eleventh of the entire tonnage of the great Pennsylvania Railroad is furnished by the coal and lumber of these two counties, Centre and Clearfield, and goes on the road at Tyrone. The coal vein is eleven feet thick; the pine trees, standing close as rushes, towered two hundred feet high.

ROMANTIC HISTORY.

Phillipsburg has a romantic history Many years ago an educated English nobleman, named Hartman Phillips, who had married a beautiful and accomplished wife, took a curious notion to bury himself in the wilds of America and end his days far from the habitations of civilized man. He bought large tracts of land from the Penns who were then the Proprietory Governors, and sent an agent to locate them and buy others from the settlers The lands he had purchased were then more inaccessible than are those to-day around Great Bear Lake or Lake of the Woods. They were high in the mountains and contained the greatest number of beaver dams ever found in Pennsylvania. Judge Orvis told me to-day that the titles of Phillips' land extended through the present counties of Centre, Clearfield and Cambria, and footed up no less than one and a half million of acres. Phillips built himself a magnificent house, and here he lived for many years. As suddenly as he came, he went. The great estate was held together for a long time, and sold lately in large tracts to capitalists who have developed it. A party of Spanish bankers bought several thousand acres of it, and to-day Mr. J. M. Cassenova, a Cuban gentleman who is here superintending the mines of one of these Spanish companies, was Chairman of the Reception Committee. The greatest part of the estate was purchased by Morgan, Hale & Co. of Boston, and it has been by the foreign capital of these owners that the mines have been opened and worked, and the coal sent around Cape Horn to supply, as I have mentioned, the ocean steamers on the Pacific coast.

Senator Wallace once told me that when he visited Duluth and points far distant in the Northwest, that it made him feel how great our State was when he saw every blacksmith burning Pennsylvania mountain coal. But to our meeting.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE FOUR EX-GOVERNORS.

Governor Hendricks had rested at Tyrone Junction on Friday night where he responded to a seranade of which I have already despatched you.

Saturday morning wa. right and clear. Before the fog had cleared away a long train of cars pulled up from the direction of Lock Haven, and the vile screeching of the wry necked fife gave dreadful note of preparation. Bad music was to be put out in great volumes. I am afraid if Shakespeare's test of a "man that hath no music in himself" were applied to the mass of people who hear one of these country brass bands, there would be found many deemed fit for "treasons, stratagems and spoils," for next to the noise of escape steam from an engine, some of them do make the meanest noise imaginable However, these were all Democratic bands, and the people all felt good. It didn't matter much whether the fellow hit the bass drum early and often, or not; they had come to see the four ex-Governors, to see the handsome Governor Walker of Virginia, to hear the versatile and amusing Curtin, to see and hear the robbed and cheated Vice President, Governor Hendricks, and dip back into the past and shake hands with Governor Bigler, who, in purer and better days, had led the party to victory. Well, the bands came, and the trains came. One long stream, one after another, with the engines heading towards the mountains. Curtin arrived from the east, and was soon followed by Governor Walker on the through Washington train, and George Bull, one of the speakers, on a Philadelphia car. We

LEFT TYRONE IN FLYING COLORS,

accompanied by George Brisbin of Houtzdale, J. Simpson Africa, Judge John H. Orvis; the venerable Shugart, who was warmly welcomed by Hendricks as an old friend; Cyrus Alexander, Ed Bigler and McCullough of Clearfield; J. C. C. Whaley of Lock Haven, and Pat Flinn of Tyrone; Dr. Dobbins of Bellefonte; John Bell of Bell's Mills, and P. Gray Meek of the *Watchman*, and many other old Democrats.

When the bands had all collected, I found one from Bellefonte, one from Centre Hall, one from Lock Haven, from Houtzlale, from Morrisdale, from Clearfield and from Carmichaels. Among the crowd I saw many old Democratic friends of THE POST, Mr. Hysong of Sandy Ridge, Mr. Holt and others.

MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION.

There was ten cars from Bellefonte, ten from Clearfield, and over twelve hundred people from Houzdale, besides the regular trains, and the procession of cavelry, red caped and white, headed by a carriage decked with flags containing Gov. Bigler and some of the old residenters. Wallace was not at the meeting at all, having been detained by Chairman Speer in the East. Two of his boys were in the procession, riding horses and decked off with capes like the rest of the yeomanry. The procession as it approached Philipsburg and passing along one of the side streets wound up around the hill to the south of the place, was one of the finest sights I have seen since the war. They hauled a big canon with them and when back of the town made her boom, and as if in sympathy with these independent mountaineers, the hills reechoed it. Governor Hendricks and Governor Walker had got out in the cabin of the engine and rode up the branch, getting a fine view of that magnificent mountain scenery. There is one bend on the Tyrone branch, that is on the sides of it, three or four times as long as the Horse Shoe at Kittanning Point on the P. R. R. and higher up on the mountain. The beautiful and varied colors of the forest trees, the green and golden maple, the scarlet oak and purple creeper, all form a picture which if transferred to canvass with its exact tints, would be deemed too highly colored to faithfully represent reality. It was no wonder, after viewing this scenery that Governor Hendricks went off on an apostrophe to liberty among the mountains, that the Goddess of Liberty was a mountain nymph, that there was something about these mountains that inspired men to liberty, and that they should see to it that the blessings of our free Government were preserved and handed down. When Hendricks talked to them in this way and his voice reached the outside edges of that great crowd, the people looked at one another and then raised a cheer which sounded like the exultations of some angry mob.

When we landed off, the cars the crowd was not so great as when the meeting opened. The reception committee seemed a little flustered. Hendricks was marched up to the wigwam built by Cassenova; Curtin went one way, Walker and Bail another; their baggage got scattered, they got scattered, but the people were all right, and after a while the true hospitality showed itself. The big raftsman who took Hendricks and Curtin off to dinner seemed to have accomplished all he desired Mr. L. G. Lingle opened his house and the visitors welcomed, and Mr. Cassenova was all attention. Lingle's father-in-law, a grey-bearded patriot, Mr. Munson, I believe, decked his elegant mansion and threw open his doors. When Hendricks and Curtin had been found after dinner, they took their station on Munson's porch, where the crowd, an admiring crowd, could see them, and satisfaction was felt and expressed.

THE MEETING

was organized by selecting Ex-Governor Bigler to preside. The motion was put by Father Munson, who looks the picture of a patriarch, and accorded to with a yell The full organization was announced by Mr. Cassenova as follows:

President—Hon. William Bigler.

Vice Presidents—Amos C. Noys, S. R Peale, Lock Haven; John A. Woodward, Howard; Austin McLain, Frank Bible, Linesburg; S. T. Shugart, J Spangler, C Bauer, Bellefonte; Dr. A M. Hills, J. F Weaver, Walter Barret, C. Baker, Clearfield; Fred Kurtz, S.M. Wolf, Centre Hall; J. H Holt, Snow Shoe; Geo. Brisbin, Oscesla; Oscar Holt, Burnside; Carl Patterson, College; John Myers, Harris, Philip Webber, Bolesburg, J. B. Fisher, Gregg; John Mayor, Penn; Benj. Hunter, Benner; Dr. Bush, Patton; W. H Patterson, Houtsdale; Dr. J. H. Baus, Woodlan; George Hover, Kylertown. Clark Crowell, Morrisdale; J. F. Stiner, Decatur; Samuel Wilson, Bradford; Judge Thompson, Major Thos. Frew, Curwensville.

Secretaries—P Gray Meek, Geo. Goodlander, Fred. Kurtz, J. C. C. Whaley, B O. Deninger.

Gov. Bigler was on the stand, to take the salute, looking young and hearty. His voice is strong and clear, and with the exception of Gov. Walker, when he spoke at his loudest, was the plainest talker of all. Upon being introduced he said:

GOV. BIGLER'S REMARKS.

I cannot express to you my satisfaction at being called upon to preside over these acres of people. I consider myself highly honored by being called upon to preside over this meeting.

But there are other things to be considered besides our own feelings of personal gratification in this canvas. It is your right and duty to know whether the you elect are competent to carry out the principles we advocate. I have never seen, amidst our degradations, and all our corruptions, I have never seen the public much mistaken, and I consider there is no greater wrong than that committed by the unfaithful representative. When you vote for a representative, saying one thing and they say another, it is a great fraud Whilst I am as kind in my heart as any man who talks upon political affairs, you must pardon me if I speak strongly.

They have promised us honesty and fugality, but instead of that they have given us the most frightful prodigality; and I say it with regret—for I always regret such things—I have never known in such a large degree such corruption as we have now. In making these charges I desire to go back to the time when peace was declared. Every fair man must concede that their government since the war has been a failure.

Gentlemen, in all things considered it is the judgment of the people that the party in power should retire for the good of the people. They are unable to adopt any measures of relief. They tell you if we get into power we will pay the rebel debt. Why, gentlemen, there is no rebel debt to pay. We might answer their charges in this matter as my friend Weaver, who lived down on the Sinnemahoning, answered the 'squire when arrested for keeping a ferocious dog who bit a passing traveler. "I will rely on three pints," said weaver: "First, That my dog is a quiet dog, and I can prove that; second, that he has no teeth, and I can prove that; third, that I never had a dog, and I can prove that." (Laughter.)

The rebel debt was to be paid after the independence of the Confederate States, and there is now no debt to pay.

These Republicans are holding meetings here only to pick out pall-bearers. I've got no personal hopes in politics, and thank God I've got no fears. (Cheers.) My old Democratic friends I appeal to you not to throw away your vote. I know your candidate, he is a very decent man. I also know the Greenback candidate, Mr. Mason—an honest intelligent gentleman, but if you elect him what could he do on the financial question. You have him covered all over with pledges, about something he has nothing to do with. He would have to stand there with his finger in his mouth, and could do no more towards arresting the course of the general Government on the financial question than of one those impudent dogs which runs after a railroad train, can alter its course. Stay with the grand old party which will bring the Government back to its original simplicity, as it was under the days of Adams and Jefferson, and Madison and Jackson. You need such a man as Dill for Governor. When I was Governor I found my own house, we cooked our own victuals; we had no flowers, and we tuned our own organ, or would have tuned it if we had one. (Laughter.)

Governor Bigler continued at some length and then introduced ex-Governor Hendricks. Great cheering.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' REMARKS.

Governor Hendricks said: My fellow-citizens, one week ago I received a letter from Governor Curtin requesting me to come over to his district, and then I got another letter from my friend Cassenova, and then I decided that there was but one thing to do and that was to come, so I packed up my carpet-bag and here I am. (Laughter.) Two years ago I got off the cars at Tipton, a town in my State, and saw Governor Curtin addressing a crowd of five thousand people. In that terrific political battle in Indiana where we first broke the Republican phalanx against the united contributions of fifty-eight thousand office holders led by Morton and his men, with the whole power of the general Government against us, Governor Curtin came to our relief and I am glad to make some little return to him now. I hope there is no question about his election, here in the cradle of Democracy where liberty makes her home. (Applause.) And oh, how earnestly I do hope that the people of this great and powerful Commonwealth will assert her independence. Tell me, and I stop for an answer, what good the Republican party has done? (No answer) When a political party stands dumb it is condemned.

EX-GOVERNOR WALKER

followed Governor Hendricks, and said if the man (Governor Hendricks) who had been second on the ticket had been first, he would now be the President of the United States. At this the crowd cheered lustily. Curtin followed Walker in one of his speeches, which are always listened to with great attention.

CURTIN'S CHANCES OF ELECTION.

I asked Judge Orvis what Curtin's chances of election were, when he told me that Clearfield would give him from twelve to fifteen hundred majority, Clinton will give him nine hundred, Elk will give him from five to six hundred. Mifflin will be substantially a tie, and Union four to five hundred against him. This of course elects him with a handsome majority. J. C.

WASHINGTON.

No Pretext for Complaint of the Political Situation in South Carolina.

Eugene Hale Fearful of the Complexion of the Next Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OUTLOOK.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Eugene Hale has written a confidential letter to his Lieutenant, Secretary Gorham, in which he recites the results of his observations in Pennsylvanian. He gave it as his impression that the Republican candidate will be elected Governor, but that the Legislature will be very close, He thinks Speaker Randall will be re-elected because of the excellent personal canvass he is making. Randall is antagonized by the ship-builder, Roach, who is spending considerable money to defeat him, because of Randall's opposition to the Brazilian subsidy scheme, which Roach would have crowded through the House but for Randall's watchfulness and refusal to recognize those who had the bill in charge. This Hale thinks will work more to Randall's advantage than disadvantage.

THE OUTRAGE MILL.

The Republican Campaign Committee has carefully made extracts of the alleged political South Carolina outrage, the items of which have been recently making their appearance in the loyal Radical organs. These are to be collated in pamphlet form, and to be circulated in Pennsylvania and New Jersey under the title of "The New Rebellion."

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

The Department clerks who live in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States, will receive from six to ten days' leave of absence to go home to vote. Those living in the far West will be allowed additional time. It is, of course, expected that those thus indulged will vote the Republican ticket.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

Attorney General Youmans of South Carolina, called on the President yesterday, and assured him that the reports of political persecutions in Sumter county were greatly magnified. He frankly admitted there had been local troubles arising out of the canvass, but such as were liable to be encountered in Ohio or any other State in the heat of a campaign. "Why, Mr. President," said Youmans, "if such an occurrence as throwing a stone at a Republican speaker had happened in South Carolina, as the throwing of one at Speaker Randall in Philadelphia Tuesday night, there would have been scores of men rushing from South Carolina to Washington with the declaration that life was imperilled and a siege of outlawry existed." Youmans thinks that the Democrats are exceedingly circumspect and proper, in view of what the State has gone through under Grant, to submit to even unfair political advantage rather than to give even the pretext for complaint to the authorities at Washington.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The Republicans in the Second North Carolina district assembled at Kinston on the 15th inst., and nominated James H. Harris, colored, in place of James C. O'Hara, colored, previously nominated by a Republican Convention of the same district. O'Hara is a bigamist and for this reason was withdrawn. He refuses to abide by the decision of the Convention, and will continue as a candidate. The Democrats will now make a desperate attempt to carry the district. It was Republican in 1876 by 1,000 majority. The loss of this district to the Republicans will give North Carolina to the Democrats certainly.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Propositions having been made by parties in South Carolina charged with violation of the laws in regard to the exercise of the elective franchise, the following dispatch was yesterday sent to the United States District Attorney at Charleston by Attorney General Devens:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1878. }

To L. C Northrop, United States Attorney, Charleston, S. C.

I want no trafficking or guarantees, but judicial investigation of the outrage alleged to have been committed upon unoffending people in the exercise of their rights as citizens of the United States.

(Signed,) CHAS. DEVENS,
District Attorney.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

Information has been received at the War Department to the effect that the Mexican General Trevino, commander of the troops on the Rio Grande, has arrived at Piedras Negras, where General Ord, who commands the United States troops on the Rio Grande frontier, has gone to meet him for the purpose of consultation as to plans to be pursued to maintain order and prevent cattle stealing raids into Texas from the Mexican side.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS' FEES.

The Attorney General, a few days ago, refused to pay out of the funds of his department the money due supervisors of elections appointed in several States during the recent elections. The Attorney General held that while the appointments were made in conformity to law, there had been no provision made for paying the appointees. His predecessors had paid such supervisors without any special appropriation being made for them, it was true, but he thought it proper not to do so. Besides, he said, some of the supervisors held that the department had no right to limit their expenses.

Comptroller Porter, of the Treasury Department, wrote a letter to the Attorney General asking a revision of his decision, and suggesing that the chief supervisors be paid, after a readjustment of their accounts, for all the supervisors, and allow them to pay their subordinates. The Attorney General to-day consented to pay the supervisors out of the funds of his department, with such revision of their accounts as may be thought necessary.

THE WIDOW OLIVER'S SUIT.

The fall term of the circuit court of this district will be commenced to-morrow. Among the calls for trial is that of the widow Oliver against ex-Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for breach of promise of marriage, and that of Thos. Biggins against General Grant. This suit was instigated while General Grant was President and is brought to recover damages for Biggins' imprisonment in the Government hospital for the insane at the instance of General Grant. Widow Oliver publishes a card in one of the Sunday papers to-day stating that she is morally and religiously obligated to protect her name; that since she came to Washington her abode has been in the families of the best and most upright, and she publishes the names of a number of New Orleans people who testify to her good character.

DAY-LIGHT BANK ROBBERY

Seven Masked Men Enter the Manhattan Bank, N. Y.,

And Compel the Janitor to Reveal the Combination of the Safe.

The Vault Relieved of $11,000 Cash, and $2,750,700 in Securities —No Arrests.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Between six and nine o'clock this morning, masked burglars entered the Manhattan Saving-Bank building, corner Broadway and Bleecker street, and after handcuffing the janitor made him, under threats, reveal the combination of the safe to them, and deliver up the keys of the bank. They rifled the vault of a presumably large amount of money, as twenty tin boxes are known to have contained bills, which were found on the floor quite empty. The building is a six-story one, the bank occupying the ground floor, with entrances on both Broadway and Bleecker street. Wendell Kohlman keeps a barber shop in the basement under the bank, and the janitor lives on the second floor. The barber opened his shop thirty-five minutes past six o'clock. He says there was nothing unusual in the bank at that time. At twenty minutes past nine o'clock he was startled by the appearance of the janitor, Louis Wertel, white with fright and excitement, with his hands handcuffed tightly and the key of the bank clutched between them. He was only half dressed and gasped

"THIEVES, ROBBERS, COME AND SEE."

The barber accompanied him into the bank, and saw the doors of the great vault wide open and the floor littered with tin boxes, all emptied of their contents. Burglars tools were scattered in every direction. The barber notified the police, and Superintendent Walling, Inspector Dilks, Captain Byrnes and Captain Kealy were soon on the scent. The doors, windows, and means of access from without were found intact, and it was evident no thieves had entered by means of keys. Dan Keeley, night watchman, said he left his post at six o'clock in the morning and aroused the janitor, as was his custom, and left the building, locking the hall door after him. He left the corner at 6:10 A. M., and then everything was right and quiet.

A lithographer who does business on the upper floor says that at six o'clock he arrived at the building, and found the entrance open and wondered at the carelessness of the watchman. He passed up stairs and met nobody, and heard no noise or disturbance. The Janitor, Wertel, created an unfavorable impression on cross examination.

THE JANITOR'S STATEMENT.

He said that about ten minutes past six, while he was dressing, seven masked men suddenly rushed into his room and handcuffed himself and wife and demanded the keys of the bank. His mother-in-law, an old lady, who was present, screamed, when the burglars drew pistols and threatened instant death to any one who made a noise. They then carried him into the adjoining room and forced him to deliver up the keys of the street door. With these four of the party went down stairs, leaving three on guard in his room. Three hours passed, and Wertel heard a clock strike nine, just when one of the men from down stairs returned, and after a whispered consultation they all left. After he regained his courage, he went down to the barber shop, as described.

Wertel admitted to Superintendent Walling that he had given the combination unlocking the doors of the vault to the robbers. He gave it under threats of instant death, but he failed to state how he got possession of the combination. His wife corroborated his story of the attack, but said there were only five men in the party.

Mr. Lent, a Broadway merchant, passed the bank soon after seven o'clock A M. and saw a young man dusting the shelves and desks inside. It is supposed this was one of the burglars endeavoring to make things look as natural as possible. Officers Van Norton and Tully said they looked through the bank windows between six and seven o'clock and all was quiet. The vault can be seen from the street.

HOW THE BURGLARS OPERATED.

Inside the main doors of the safe vault, the burglars found an open space with shelves upon which were tin boxes filled with jewelry, silverware and valuable papers. These they emptied. They overlooked one box on the back shelf containing fifty thousand dollras in valuables, the property of Edward Schell, President of the bank. The open space, six feet between the main door of the vault and the doors of the inner safe gave the burglars ample space to work in. They pried open one compartment containing eleven thousand dollars in small bills. They next forced the bottom drawer but got nothing of value therefrom. The wedges were found in the upper compartments which they were trying to force when they were evidently disturbed. A dozen drills, a sledge hammer, three sectional jimmies and other tools were found scattered around. The officers of the bank admit that the janitor possessed the combination. It was given him months ago so that he could take out books and make ready for business. The officers of the bank are Edward Schell, President and Treasurer; C. F. Alvord, Secretary.

CARD OF BANK OFFICERS.

The following is the bank officers' statements: The Manhattan Savings Institution was, on the morning of Sunday, the 27th of October, 1878, robbed of securities to the amount of $2,757,700, of which $2,505,700 were registered in the name of the institution, and are not negotiable, and $168,000 are made payable to it and $73,000 are in coupon bonds and $11,000 in cash. For the purpose of preventing losses to depositors it is deemed advisable that no payments be made without sixty days notice as provided by the laws of the institution.

EDWARD SCHELL, President.
CHARLES F. ALVORD, Secretary.
NEW YORK, October 27, 1878.

ALL A HOAX.

The Story of Tilden's Betrothal Denied by the Lady.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—A decided sensation was excited in the high social circles of St. Louis yesterday morning by the announcement of the betrothal of Samuel J. Tilden.

A late edition of the *Evening Post* has the following authentic statement on the subject: "An announcement was made in this morning's *Globe-Democrat*, authoritatively, that Miss Nellie Hazeltine was engaged to be married to Sam'l J. Tilden, and the wedding was to take place within three months. An *Evening Post* reporter immediately waited upon Miss Hazeltine at her father's fine mansion on Pine street, and broached the object of his mission, when Miss Hazeltine smilingly and blushingly replied: 'Oh, no, there is not a particle of truth in it. It is the same old story that was told two years ago, which somebody seems to have renewed, Why, I have never even met Mr. Tilden. I met Governor Hendricks at Saratoga during the Presidential campaign, and he told me that Mr. Tilden expressed a desire to meet me, but he has never been introduced to me; besides, I never would marry a man so much older than myself.

"The reporter then ventured upon a delicate question: he gently intimated a desire to know whether Miss Hazeltine was still in maiden fancy free. 'I am not engaged to any one,' replied the charming belle, with naivete, and a slight color mantling her fair cheeks. Miss Nellie Hazeltine is twenty-one years of age. She graduated when sixteen, and made her *debut* in society in her seventeenth year, and this is her fourth season. St. Louis is not to lose its belle, and Samuel J. Tilden will have to seek a bride elsewhere. It may be stated that Miss Hazeltine is, or at least has been for some time, the acknowledged belle of St. Louis, and her father is, or was, a leather merchant who, about two months ago, failed for $200,000. The general impression of society is that Miss Hazeltines would never wed as old a man as Mr. Tilden."

NEW YORK, October 24.—A member of Governor Tilden's family authorizes a direct denial of the story that he is to wed a St. Louis girl.

THE OLD WORLD.

SPAIN.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING

MADRID, October 25.—As the King was driving through the street known as Calle Mayor, this evening, a man in a blouse fired a pistol at him. The King was not touched, and continued on his way to the Palace amid the acclamations of the crowd. The man was immediately siezed by the soldiers and taken to prison.

The would-be-assassin is named Juan Moncasi, aged twenty-three. He is by trade a cooper and a native of Terragona. He states he is a member of the International Society and his crime was premeditated. He arrived at Madrid on October 20th. Moncasi was rescued with difficulty from some women who wished to lynch him. All the Foreign Ministers and Diplomatists in Madrid have congratulated the King on his escape. A soleum te deum will be sung to-morrow. Judicial proceedings against Moncasi have already commenced.

MONCASE ARRAIGNED—HIS REASONS FOR SHOOTING AT KING ALFONSO.

New York, October 26.—A Madrid special says: Juan Moncase, who attempted to shoot King Alfonso yesterday, was arraigned to-day. When asked "What was your object in leaving your home on the Mediterranean and coming to to the Capital ?" He replied defiantly: "I came here to kill the King." Moncase was then returned to his cell. He has associated with Internationalists since arriving at Saturday last. The council of Ministers had a protracted session to-day. It is reported the King has requested that Moncase be not executed, but imprisoned for a term of years *Te Deums* were celebrated to-day in the Cathedral and churches of the city. Congratulatory telegrams are received from all parts of the world.

FUNERAL OF CARDINAL CULLEN.

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION — DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

DUBLIN, October 26.—The funeral of Cardinal Cullen took place to-day and was witnessed by 60,000 people while 10,000 took part in the ceremonies and procession. The body was conveyed from the residence of the deceased to the Pro-Cathedral where it will remain until Tuesday. The Lord Mayor and corporation, five judges, Dr. Isaac Butt and about a dozen other members of Parliament, hundreds of priests and large numbers of school children assisted in the procession.

The First Petroleum.

[New York sun.]

The subscriber introduced the first petroleum for illuminating purposes into the city of New York in November, 1857, under the name of "Carbon oil." His supplies were obtained from certain salt wells in the

SLANDER REFUTED.

A Few of Soldier League Orr's Lies Exposed by a Democratic Soldier.

Record of the Democrats in Congress On Soldiers' Pensions.

A Letter From General Mulholland of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

COLONEL ROBERT L. ORR, President Pennsylvania Soldiers' League:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., in which you assert "that all the laws for the benefit of pensioners have been passed by a Republican Congress," and that "investigation will convince" me "that the Democracy have opposed every measure in their behalf." I have given the subject the investigation you ask, and you are either grossly ignorant of the matter or have willfully misrepresented facts. I find that in every case the Democratic party have cordially supported all measures looking to the welfare of the soldier and the pensioner; as proof, read the following acts passed by the Democratic House of Representatives:

Act of June 20, 1876, to equalize the bounties of soldiers.

Act of March 3, 1877 and June 19, 1878, to provide that pensions shall commence at the date of discharge, and for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Act of June 10, 1878, to enforce the will of the people in regard to the disabled soldiers.

Act of May 23, 1878, to increase the pension of all soldiers who have lost an arm or leg to $24 per month.

Act of April 11, 1877, providing that the office of pension agent shall be filled by wounded or disabled soldiers.

Act of June 17, 1878, to increase the pension of all persons who have lost both hands, both feet or both eyes to $72 per month.

Act of March 8, 1878, to prevent attorneys overcharging pensioners.

Act of June 18, 1878, to provide fourteen messengers for the House, at $1,200 per anum each, providing that such messengers shall have served in the Union army.

Act January 17, 1878, to provide for paying soldiers of the Mexican War three months extra pay.

Act of May 12, 1878, to provide that when the soldier widow remarries the pension shall be continued to the children.

Act of March 9, 1878, to pension all soldiers of the war of 1812 or their widows.

Act of February 25, 1878, to pension all soldiers who have served in the Mexican or the Florida wars.

Act of June 18, 1878, to increase the pension of General Shields to $100 per month.

In addition to these acts, all of which passed the Democratic House of Representative, the pension committee reported favorably on two hundred and seventy-seven private pension bills.

In pursuing the investigation still further, I find that in the last Congress a bill was reported "to enable officers of the Union army to recover compensation for lost horses." This bill was passed by the Democratic House, but was killed in the Republican Senate. Again I find that the same Democratic House passed an act extending the operation of the law granting artificial limbs to Union soldiers. This bill after passing the Democratic House, was killed in the Republican Senate, but the Democratic House insisted upon it, and the Senate was forced to yield, and the act of August 15, 1876, became a law by the obstinacy of the Democratic House in the interest of the Union Soldiers.

Now, I have said enough to convince you that you made a grave mistake when you asserted that all the laws for the bonefit of pensioners were passed by Republican legislators. Of all the despicable means employed by unscrupulous politician to benefit his party, this attempt to influence the votes of the maimed and crippled pensioners of the nation by an unadulterated falsehood is the most base and contemptible,

In answer to your circular of September 10, wherein you ask me to vote the Republican ticket "because the candidates were soldiers," etc., etc., I will say our experience of Republican soldiers who have held office has not been of the most pleasing nature. President Grant was a soldier, and under his administration we have seen the Legislature of a sovereign State dispersed by the bayonets of Federal soldiers; and again we have witnessed an armed sentinel, with the rank of corporal, passing upon the qualifications of members of a State Legislature. We have seen this distinguished soldier using the army to hold the people of the Southern States in subjection while the vast horde of carpet-baggers robbed them, taking from them everything they had—except the yellow fever—and finally crossing the administration by sustaining, with his influence and the army, the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida in their infamous work of counting out the legally-elected President and placing an usurper in the chair of Washington.

It was a Republican soldier—General Adelbert Ames—who was forced to resign the Governorship of Mississippi to avoid being impeached for high crimes. It was a Republican soldier—General Belknap—who prostituted the high office of Secretary of War by the most disgraceful crimes ever perpetrated by a public officer. It was a Republican soldier—General Rutherford B. Hayes—who accepted the office of President of the United States, knowing it to be stolen, and who rewarded the men who assisted in the great crime by promptly appointing them to office. It was a Republican soldier—General Hartranft—who signed the Recorder's bill; "an act to rob the people of Philadelphia that funds might be obtained wherewith to conduct this political campaign," and another Republican soldier—Colonel A. K. Dunkel—voted for this infamous measure. But why continue the list? It would take a lifetime to recapitulate all the dark deeds of the Republican soldiers who have held office.

Now, I will call your attention to one or two facts, showing the love the Republican party bears the soldier. In 1865 Congress passed an act "that all soldiers disabled in the service should be preferred for appointment to public offices." The Democratic House passed an act, June 10, 1878, to enforce this law; and providing punishment for all persons violating it. How has this act of Congress been observed? Of the eighty-five thousand Federal officeholders, how many are ex-soldiers? In this City of Brotherly Love where are they? Is the Collector of this Port a soldier? the Postmaster, Director of the Mint, or Naval Officer? But, as this act did not specify "Union soldiers," perhaps General Grant thought he was observing it when he appointed in the departments nineteen of Mosby's guerillas and the daughter of the man Jackson, who shot the lamented Ellsworth; and, for the same reason, Mr. Hayes may have thought he was obeying the law when he recently appointed the Rebel General Longstreet to a lucrative position, and when he appointed Mosby, the gurilla chief, to a $4,000 Consulship. I might tell you of the equalization of bounty bill which passed the Forty-third Congress, and was vetoed by the soldier, General Grant, and of the twenty-five Republican members of the House of Representatives who voted against pensioning the old soldiers of 1812, and of many other heartless acts of the Republican party towards the soldiers but I refrain. In conclusion, I enclose an invitation signed by three hundred ex-officers of the Union army, asking you to abandon the party of Longstreet and Belknap, of Mosby and Babcock, of Ames and Jackson, the slayer of Ellsworth; of Hartranft and "Dunkel of Recorder bill fame;" and join that of McClelland of Antietam; of Hancock of Spottsylvania; Franklin, of Fredricksburg; of "Fighting Joe Hooker," and Seigel and Couch, Rosecrans, Stoneman, Slocum, Buel, Williams, Steadman, Shields, Warren, Farnsworth, Mansur, of the War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin—whom we all honor, esteem and love—and the thousand gallant soldiers who have never stained their record by their crimes and betrayal of sacred trusts. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND.

The National Scourge.

It is estimated that the annual damages caused by the ravages of insects and worms exceed $150,000,000 to the United States alone. Truly an enormous loss! Yet it sinks into insignificance when compared with the ravages of that more terrible scourge, Consumption, which annually sweeps hundreds of thousands of human souls into eternity. The causes of consumption are various, depending in every instance for the development of the disease upon the scrofulous diathesis, or temperament, of the victim. Thus the same cause which will produce in one person an attack of acute disease or a slight nervous prostration, will engender consumption in a person of scrofulous habit. That consumption can be cured by proper treatment will be readily perceived when the exact nature of the disease is understood, viz., the accumulation and deposition of scrofulous matter (tubercles) in the lungs. Obviously, the principal remedies required are (1) a powerful alterative, or blood purifier, to arrest the accumulations and also cleanse the blood of the scrofulous matter, and (2) a mild cathartic to expel the diseased matter from the system. This course of treatment, in conjunction with a strict hygienic regime, has proved the most successful method of curing this disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic remedies before the public, and have been alone used in thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and unequaled advantages to consumptives, not only possessing the best medical and hygienic means of treatment, but having the essential advantage of being situated in a climate where the inhabitants are notably free from this disease.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	33¼	33½	7,802
Reading	13¼	13⅝	4,393
P., Titus. & Buf.	5	5½	1,275
Lehigh Valley	37¾	38	330
U. Cos. of N. J.	127	127½	.....
Cen. T.	39¼	40	.....
Allegheny V'y 7 30s	107	108	.....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	91	92	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Gold opened and closed at 100¾, with sales in interim at 100¼. Carrying rates ¼@4 per cent. Borrowing rates flat. The French steamer Amerique brought $100,000 in gold. Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities dull.

The great feature of speculation on the stock exchange to-day was an advance of 5 per cent. in Western Union from 96¾ to 101¼. The dealings in the stock were heavy and some large blocks were taken on the advance. The general list in the early dealings declined ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the latter on Lackawanna, but during the afternoon became buoyant and closed generally at the best figures of the day. After Western Union Northwestern shares were most prominent, preferred advancing 1⅝ per cent. and common ¾ per cent. under brisk purchases. Lake Shore was also strong. Late in the day a heavy buying movement was developed in Lackawanna which advanced on large transactions. There is a good demand for investment in stocks especially Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Transactions aggregated 175,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 15,000 Northwest common, 25,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul, 30,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Union Pacific, 48,000 Western Union.

Close—Money easy at 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,097,000; Customs receipts $225,000. Clearings, $11,000,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills at 482; sight exchange on New York, 48¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	108	5-20s, '65, new	103
5-20s, '67	106	5-20s, '68	108½
New 5s	105⅞	New 4½s	103¾
New 4 per cts.	100	10-40s	106¼
10-40s, coups.	106½	Currency 6s	119¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	30	Tennessee new	28
Virginia new	22	Virginia old	22
Missouri 6s	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	100¼	C. C. C. & I.	31½
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	29½
Do preferred	31½	Rock Island	115¾
Pacific Mail	15⅝	St. Paul	31⅝
Mariposa	3¼	Do preferred	66¾
Do preferred	4	Wabash	19¾
Adams Ex.	107¾	Ft. Wayne	97
Fargo Ex.	96¼	Terre Haute	2½
American Ex.	48	Do preferred	6
U. S. Ex.	48	O. & M.	7¼
N. Y. Central	111	Del. & Lack.	59¾
Erie	13¾	C. & A.	80¾
Do preferred	23	Do preferred	102¼
Harlem	136	A. & P. Tel.	27⅛
Mich. Central	69⅝	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	123	H. & St. Joe.	14½
Union Pacific	66⅜	B. & Q.	111¾
Lake Shore	69¼	Central Pacific	106⅝
Ill. Central	79⅝	Union	106⅝
P. & C.	82¾	Land Grants	106¾
N. W. C.	41½	Sinking Fund	101
Do preferred	73¾		

Foreign Market.

LONDON.

LONDON, October 30.—Consols, for money and account 94 5-16; Illinois Central, 80½; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; Reading, 13½; Erie, 18⅜; do. preferred, 31; 5-20s of '67, 107½; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 104⅜; 4½s, 105½. Tallow, 35s 9d@36s. Linseed oil, 26s 10d.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 30.—Rentes, 112f 87½c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 30.—Cotton irregular at 15¾@15 3-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,500 bales; American 5,500 American cloverseed 36@38s. American lard 34s 6d. Fine American cheese 47s 6d. Bacon—l. c., 32s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, October 29.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The weather has been fine for the past week. The rainfall was slight but sufficient to be of service to farmers, enabling them to commence wheat sowing on heavy lands. Satisfactory progress has been made with field work generally, and agricultural operations have been carried on without hindrance. Supplies of English wheat were light. There was some improvement in the condition of offerings, although it has been slight. The values probably reached the lowest point. The imports of foreign wheat into London was more moderate than of late, though fully sufficient for our requirements. The supplies were insufficient to exercise the depressing influence on the prices, but the week's business been so meagre that wheat has been a source of profit to the granary keepers rather than to merchants. Indian wheats are beginning to arrive more freely, for which there has been some Continental inquiry, but not much from English millers.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, October 30, 1878.

Business moved in the usual channel today. Prices, as noted below under the several departments were weak in many articles and the market in some farm products, butter, etc., is overstocked.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The market in butter remains as weak as ever but most dealers express themselves that this will be of short duration. This is due to the liberal supply. There is some sale for choice grades at fair prices but there is scarcely any sale for the lower qualities. There is also a weak feeling in eggs owing to large receipts and prices are tending downward. Potatoes are weak but it is believed prices will not go down much if any lower. There is no change to note in timothy seed which remains quiet.

APPLES—Choice, $1 25@1 50; cooking, $1 00@1 25; small and inferior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium $1 80@1 90; mixed $1 40@1 60.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 12@15c; medium grades, 10@11c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 9½@10c, jobbing; 8¾@9¼c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 50@5 00 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 25; do per bbl, $6 00@8 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle, per bbl, $10 00.

DRIED PEAS—$1 30@1 40 per bush.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 19@20c ℔ dozen, pickled, 16@18c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 16@18c; strained, 12c; New York State in next 25-lbof 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic, 15c.

NUTS—Hickory, $1 25 per bush; chestnuts, $2 50@2 75 per bush.

ONIONS—$1 50@1 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peerless and Early Rose from store, 60@65c; prime peach blows 70@75. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 00@2 25; Baltimore, $1 50@1 75; Southern, $1 25.

POULTRY—Young chickens, 25@30c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 30@1 40; mammoth cloverseed, $4 50@5 00; flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Arrivals of wheat are fully up to the demand and stocks on hand are fair. Both oats and corn are weak under large receipts. A fair degree of activity rules in the flour market but the supply is liberal and prices are low.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 93@95c; medium red winter 87@92c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pa. 45c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 45@47c; mixed, 42@44c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring, 75c@$1; fall, 95c@$1 05.

Rye—52@54c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $4 75@5 00; Minnesota extra, $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis, $5 75@7 25; fancy patents, $7 25@8 25; rye, $3 75; buckwheat, $2 75@3 00 ℔ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $12 00@13 00; seconds do., $13 00@14 00; middlings white $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $17 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

Business in the grocery line remains quiet with prices ruling low and unchanged. A change for the better is expected shortly. The provision market is as weak as ever with no signs of any improvement prices tending still lower.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	℔	Prime sugar syrup	43c
Fancy Rio	20 @	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	@18	Black " "	28c
Good Rio	@17	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	15 @	Standard A	9¾@
Java	25½@27½c	Off. A	8¾@
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. white C	8¾@
Rio in papr's	18 @20	Ref Yellows	7½@ 8½c
Rio in bulk	17 @19½c	Molasses do	7 @ 7½c
Java in pap'rs	28 @30	Cut loaf	10¾@10¾c
Java in bulk	27 @29	Crushed	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¾c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Granulated	@ 9¾c
Gunpowder	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial	30c@ 90	Choice	45@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Prime	40@ c
Oolong	28c@ 80	Good	35@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	30@ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	7¾c	Blue India, ℔ box	$3 20
Prime	7 c	Irish soap, ℔ box	3 80
Rangoon	6¾c	S. S. Star, ℔ box	6 65
Garden		Babbitt's best, ℔ bx	6 10
Gloss	6¼@8 c	Do N.Y. city, ℔ bx	5 25
Cornstarch	7¾@8¾c	Extra olive do	8 00
Spices (whole).		German mottled do	5¾c
Cloves	48@ c	California, ℔ box	4 00
Allspice	18@20 c	Soda.	
Cassia	28@32 c	Bi-carb in kgs	3¾@4 c
Nutmegs	@ 90c	Do as'td pap's	5½c
Pepper	15@16 c	Do as'td ¼ p'rs	6 c
Syrups.		Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Choice maple fr'd	46c	Candles.	
Prime " "	45c	Star, full w'ght	13 c
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Stearine	10¾@ c
		Mould	@10¾c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, s. c, 18lbs up	8¼	Do. short cut	45
Do 14 to 18 lbs do	9¼	Pcs, in bbl	9 37½
Do extra 10 to 14 lbs	9½	Lard, p. l. in tcs	6¾
Shoulders, s. c	5¾	Refined for summer use in tierces	7
Breakfast bacon	8¼	do hlf bbls	7¾
Dried beef	10½@11	do bkts	8
Beef tongues sugar cured ℔ doz	6 75	" in 5-lb pails	9¼
Bacon shoulders, ℔ 2	5¼	" 5-lb "	9
B. short r sides, do.	6¾	" 10-lb "	8¾
H. clear sides, do	6¾	Ham sausage	7½
Mess pork	8 87½		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, October 30, 1878.

Quietness rules the oil market with prices low and weak. Refined easy.

CRUDE.

United, 82@82½c; shipment, $1 02½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9¼c; New York, 9¾c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 8½c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 08; country, 95c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, October 30.—Market opens at 82½c bid.

OIL CITY, October 30.—Market quiet at 82½c bid.

PARKERS, October 30.—Market quiet and steady at 82½c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—OCTOBER 30.—Cotton quiet at 9¾@9¾c; futures firm. Flour—shipping grades active and firmer; receipts, 24,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 00@3 55; common to good $3 65@3 85; good to choice $3 90@4 50; white wheat extra $4 58@5 25; extra Ohio $3 55@5 00; St. Louis $3 60@5 75; Minnesota patent process $8 25. Wheat higher; good export demand; receipts 316,000 bushels; rejected spring 75¾@78c; ungraded do. 70@83c; No. 3 spring 84@85c; No. 2 spring 93@95c; No. 3 Northwest 91c; ungraded red 80c@$1 03; No. 3 do 98@99c; No. 2 do $1 01¾@1 02; No. 1 do. $1 03@1 03¼; ungraded amber 98c@$1 03¼; No. 2 amber $1 00½; ungraded white $1 00@1 06; No. 2 do. $1 00@1 01; do. sales 22,000 bushels at $1 04@1 05; extra do. sales 3,200 bushels at $1 08½. Rye firmer; No. 2 western 58c. Barley heavy. Malt firm. Corn moderately active and higher; receipts, 137,000 bushels; ungraded 46¾@47c; No. 2 white and yellow western 50@53c; round yellow 61¼. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 27,000 bushels; No. 3, 27¾c; No. 3 white 28½c; No. 2 28¾@28¾c; No. 2 white 30¼c; No. 1 30c; No. 1 white 32c; western mixed 27½@30c; white western 29@34½. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops steady and unchanged. Molasses and sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm. Rice firm and unchanged. Petroleum dull; United 81¾@82¼c; crude 5c; refined 8¾c asked. Tallow heavy at 6¾@6 11-16c. Rosin dull at 37½@40c. Turpentine quiet at 28¾@29c. Eggs steady. Leather quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 20@22. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleeces 30@42c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@20c; Texas 13@25c. Pork depressed; mess $7 60@7 80. Beef quiet and steady. Cutmeats dull; long clear middles 5¾@5¾c. Lard—moderate business; prime steam $6 20@6 25. Butter quiet, western 6@25c. Cheese dull; western 6@9c. Whisky firm at $1 11 asked. Metals—Manufactured copper firm and unchanged. Ingot Lake $15 75@16 00. Pig iron unsettled; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@17 00. Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—cut $2 15; clinch $4 25@5 25.

New Orleans—OCTOBER 30.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine, $3 00@3 25; double extra, $3 50@3 75; treble do, $4 00@4 75; high grades, $4 75@5 37½. Corn scarce and firm; yellow mixed, 54c; yellow, 56c. Oats in fair demand; choice St. Louis, 34c. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $2 81@3 15. Hay in good demand; choice, $16 00@16 50. Pork scarce and firm at 81½c. Lard quiet and weak; tierce, 6¾@7¾c; keg, 7¾@8c. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders, old, 3¾@4c; new, 4¼c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders, 4¼@4¾c; clear rib, 5¾@5¾c; clear, 6@6¼c; sugar cured hams dull; old quoted at 10¾@11c; new, 11¾@12½c. Whisky steady; western rectified, $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet for jobbing, ordinary to prime, 14¾@18½c gold. Sugar in good demand; common, 5¾@6¼c; common to good common, 6¾@6¾c; prime, 7c; yellow clarified, 7¼@7½c. Molasses quiet and weak; common, 28@30c. Rice quiet but firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 5@6¼c. Bran scarce and firm at 72½c. Gold 100¾@100¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange and bills, 482¼. Cottonin good demand; sales 2,500 bales; low middling, 9¾c; middling, 9¾c; good middling, 9¾c; middling fair 10¾c; receipts, net, 790 bales; gross, 2,629 bales; exports—coastwise, 999 bales; stock, 45,879 bales.

Chicago—OCTOBER 30.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 red winter 84c. No. 2 Chicago spring 80c cash; 80¼c November; 82¼c December; No. 3 Chicago spring 67@68c; rejected 54c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher, at 34c cash and November; 33½c December. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher, at 19¾c cash; 19¾c November, 19⅞@20c December. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull and prices a shade lower at 90c; extra No. 3 51@52c. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; $6 75@6 77½ cash and November; $6 90@6 92½ December. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; $5 80 cash; $5 82½ November; $5 90@5 92 December. Bulkmeats inactive and lower, at $3 25, 4, 5 @4 02½. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 180,000 bushels; corn, 171,000 bushels; oats, 44,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 39,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 129,000 bushels; oats, 32,000 bushels; rye, 27,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat stronger at 81c November; 82¾c December. Corn stronger and advanced ¼c. Oats steady and firm. Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher; $6 80 November; $6 90 December. Lard firm but not quotably higher.

Toledo—OCTOBER 30.—Flour steady. Wheat closed steady; No. 3 white Wabash, 90½c; No. 1 white Michigan, 91¼c extra white Michigan 95½c; amber Michigan, cash 90½c; November, 90c; No. 2 do, cash 88c, No. 1 red Wabash 92¼c; No. 2 cash and October, 9 ½c; November and December, 90¾; No. 3 do, 87c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan 90c; rejected Wabash 77½c; amber western 9 ¼c; No. 2 amber Illinois, 96c. Corn quiet; high mixed 37½c; No. 2 cash and October, 36½c; No. 2 white, 38¾c; rejected, 35¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 21c; white 24¼c. Clover dull; choice $3 90; prime, $3 80 asked. Freights firm; wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c; corn to Buffalo, 2c. Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 61,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 41,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firmer; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan white 90c; amber Michigan 93¾c; No. 2 red 91@92½c; October 92c; November and December 91c; amber western 91c. Corn dull; high mixed 37½c.

Philadelphia—OCTOBER 30.—Flour nominally unchanged. Rye flour $3 25. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red 99¼c; white, $1 02@1 05; No. 2 Chicago 94¾@95c. Corn steady; yellow 48@48½c; mixed 47@47¼. Oats quiet; white western 26@29c; western mixed 24@26c. Mess pork $8 25@8 50. Beef—India mess $18 00. Smoked hams 9½@10¼c; pickled 8@8½c; green 5¾@6c. Lard steady; prime steam $6 25@6 50. Butter quiet and steady; New York and Bradford county extra 18@20c; Western Reserve 15@17c. Eggs firm; western 22@23c. Cheese easier; fall western cream 8½@9¼c. Petroleum easy; refined 9c asked; crude 7¼c. Whisky—Western $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 100,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 19,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 30.—Cotton dull at 9¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; red and white 83@88c; receipts 5,400 bushels; shipments, 4,700 bushels. Corn easier at 35@37½c. Oats dull at 19@23c. Rye steady with a good demand at 50c. Barley quiet; No. 2 fall $1 08@1 10. Pork dull and nominal at $7 50@7 75. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; steam $5 85@5 95; kettle $6 50@7 00. Bulkmeats dull and lower at $3 00, $4 25, $4 50. Bacon quiet and weak at $4 00, $5 00, $5 12½, $5 25@5 37½. Whisky steady with a good demand at $1 08. Butter steady; fancy creamery 25@26c; choice Western Reserve 14@15c; choice Central Ohio 12@13c. Linseed oil dull at 54@55c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1878.

CATTLE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week very little business was transacted in this market. Fortunately for the dealers this state of affairs did not exist after Monday when there was a better feeling in consequence of more favorable advices from the East, and an increased number of buyers in attendance. While there was a noticeable improvement however, business was not very active as owners were disposed to ask more than buyers were willing to give. What sales were made at a slight advance over our last quotations We qute:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs beeves	$4 75@5 00
Fair, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs beeves	4 25@4 50
Common, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do	3 85@4 15
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	3 60@3 50
Bulls, cows and stags	2 25@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals of sheep and lambs were light since our last aeport, but no material change in prices has taken place. The quality of the offerings was somewhat better than last week, and in some instances better prices were obtained. We quote:

Prime, 100 to 112 lbs	$4 20@4 30
Fair, 90 to 95 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common, 75 to 80lb	3 40@3 60
Lambs	3 50@4 70

HOGS.

The market for hogs has been the most active. All on sale were disposed of at advanced prices. Yorkers seemed to be in best demand. The ruling quotations are as follows:

Philadelphia hogs	$3 40@3 50
Yorkers	3 25@3 35

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, October 28, 1878.

CATTLE.

With a liberal supply the market ruled dull, and dealers were obliged to come down from 10@20c per cwt in prices. The demand was light. Prime to extra butcher cattle sold at 5¼@5¾c; medium to good, 4¾@5c; common to fair, 3¾@4c. There were some very good cattle sold at 4@4¼c. Bulls and fat cows, 2@3c; two extra bulls brought, 4¼c. Veals still command full prices, but there is not much inquiry for them; we continue to quote at 4¾@5¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts were light and the market moderately active at a slight advance in prices. Sheep sold at from $2 50 ℔ head to 4¼c ℔ lb., and lambs at 4 to 5¾c ℔ lb.

HOGS.

The cool weather is the cause of an increased demand for hogs, but prices are no better. We quote at 3@3¾c gross.

New York—OCTOBER 30.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 3,340 head. Market generally very dull and all grades below prime a fraction lower. Poor to prime natives 5¼c to 6c; Colorado breeds and mixed and Colorado and Texas cattle 4 to 5c. A few extra steers sold at 9¼@9¾c. Stock not all sold. Exportors took 6,500 head at 8¼@9c.

Sheep—Arrival, 5,800 head. Market tame and a shade of a reduction on lambs of 4¼@4¾c. Lambs $3 75@4 75, decent to good; sheep, no export demand.

Swine—Receipts, 9,000 head live. Market slow at $3 12½@3 62½. Seven carloads sold at $3 50@3 62½, and deck load at $3 12½.

Chicago—OCTOBER 30.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 33,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Market 10c lower; choice heavy $3 15@3 25; light, $3 00; packing $2 90@3 10.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,700 head; shipments, 580 head; market quiet and weak; natives, $3 50@4 40; butchers' steers, $2 80@3 30; cows, $2 00@2 70; bulls, $2 00@2 40; western unchanged, Texans steady at $2 40@3 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head. Market quiet and weak.

St. Louis—OCTOBER 30.—Cattle weak but unchanged; supply mainly Texans; sales of fair to good through Texans at $2 37½@2 80, also Southwest butchers' $2 60@3 20; do Cherokees $2 80@3 40; medium to fair native butchers $2 75@3 00. Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments 160 head.

Sheep slow, draggy and unchanged. Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, none.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 30.—Hogs inactive and lower; common $2 40@2 75; light $2 90@3 05; packing $2 80@3 00; butchers $3 00@3 15. Receipts 5,585 head; shipments 1,468 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—OCTOBER 29.—Wool quiet and steady; fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 34@38c; Michigan and Wisconsin 30@34c; combing and delaine 35@42c.

Philadelphia—OCTOBER 29.—Wool nominally unchanged with improved demand.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful power. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read "It cured my son of Scrofula." "It cured my wife of Salt Rheum." "It cured me of Erysipelas." Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

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SPECIALTIES. PAINLESS EXTRACTION. PAINLESS FILLING. FINEST WORK. LOWEST PRICES.

A full set of Teeth for $8, warranted better than any made elsewhere for $10. se2 d&W

A GOLD MEDAL

has been awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to

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Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As

NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded at Paris for SPOOL Cotton,

they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

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DIED.

BRADSHAW—On Tuesday morning, October 29, 1878, at half-past one o'clock, RACHEL J. BRADSHAW, sister of A. A. Jackson, in the forty-fourth year of her age.

CASSIDY—Wednesday, October 30, 1878, at 5 o'clock P. M., HELEN E., wife of Edward T. Cassidy.

SCANDRETT—At Redbank, Pa., October 30, 1878, at 12:30 P. M., THOMAS SCANDRETT.

MCKINLEY—At Sewickley, on Tuesday, October